

Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XV—No. 9.

YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1878.

WHOLE No. 737

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For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilis and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

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The bill-doing of voters by Roman Catholic priests has been carried to so high a pitch in the dominion of Canada as to vitiate an election. The pope and the bishops all decided that it was "the divine mission of the church to teach sovereigns to govern and subjects to obey," also that "Protestantism has not a single right."

In Charlevoix county the election of a member of the house of commons in 1873 was contested and finally set aside on account of clerical intimidation of the voters. The court declared that undue spiritual influence is prohibited by the statute. One witness swore as follows: "My religious belief as a Catholic is that those who act in opposition to religion and their pastors go to hell when they die." Another witness said, "I was afraid, if I voted for Mr. Tremblay (liberal candidate), I should be damned."

These doctrines are not openly preached in the United States, but the hand of the Jesuit is on the throat of Romanist voters, as shown at nearly every election.

The Sunday-School Lesson—tomorrow, April 28.

THE RECHABITES.

Jer. 35: 12-19

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Will ye not receive instruction to hearken to my words? saith the Lord.—Jer. 35: 12. CENTRAL TRUTH.—God will reward obedience.

The subject of this lesson in chronological order precedes that of the last by many years. It is the prophecy which was uttered in the fourth year of the reign of Jehoiachin, about 606 B. C., at the time of the invasion of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, who destroyed the whole country of Judah, and captured Jerusalem. He carried away many captives, among them the youthful Daniel, and much treasure including the sacred vessels of the temple.

This period of the invasion introduces to us a remarkable family called the Rechabites. They were descended from Jonadab the son of Rechab who is mentioned in II. Kings 10: 15-23, as a friend and ally of Jehu, who sided with him in his zeal for reform in his day, and especially in his crusade against the idolatrous priests of Baal. Some date the house of Rechab farther back (I. Chron. 2: 55) as connected with the family of the Kenites, who were descended from the father-in-law of Moses.

These Rechabites were men who had vowed that they would lead a life of simplicity, sobriety and virtue. Their father Jonadab, desired to keep his children free from the vicious habits of Israel, and to maintain their simple ways of living, and avoid the dissipations of a life in the city. They lived in tents and confined themselves to pastoral and agricultural pursuits. They were not to cultivate the vine nor to drink of its juices. They were to observe the laws of industry, frugality and simplicity of living, and were not to drink any intoxicating liquors. They were a community of total abstainers. They remained faithful to their voluntary obligations for many years, cherishing the commands of their father Jonadab with great fidelity, and preserving their distinctive existence as a community from generation to generation. It was a period of three hundred years from the days of Jonadab to the time of this lesson, and all during that time, while the people of Israel had so wandered from God and had given themselves up so thoroughly to idolatry and all kinds of corruption, this little tribe had remained true to the instructions of their ancestor, and the simple and virtuous method of life which he enjoined upon his children.

The prophet contrasts very forcibly the conduct of the Rechabites in refusing to drink wine when they were urged to do so, because their ancestor three centuries ago had forbidden them to do it, with the conduct of the Jews in disobeying the commands of Jehovah. There are cases where piety seems to descend like an heir-loom in families from generation to generation. Good men do not always have good children. But as a rule the children of godly parents are more likely to walk in the ways of virtue than those of the ungodly. The Rechabites are a very remarkable illustration of this. We see them following in the footsteps of their ancestor for more than three hundred years and then pointed to by God as a lesson of rebuke to his disobedient and degenerate people.

There is a single family in the State of New York, now numbering about twelve hundred souls, which for five generations have lived only in an atmosphere of poverty, wretchedness, lawlessness and crime. Vice, disease, idiocy, and insanity have characterized each generation, a horrible record of the continued transmission, in the heart of a civilized and Christian State, of every form of vice and crime, how wicked parents are apt to have wicked children, and what a fearful power for evil as well as good lies in family training and example.

The example of these ancient Rechabites is a good one to us in this day, of the duty and wisdom of abstaining from the use of intoxicating drinks. These Rechabites were a beautiful instance of filial reverence, and received God's approbation. No commandment of the Decalogue is more impressive than that which commands this virtue. They who practice it are promised long life, which in the Bible is spoken of as a special mark of the divine favor. The sinner who is lost at last, is lost because he will, with a criminal madness, break over the barriers of God's forbearance, and in spite of them rush madly to destruction. But there is a limit to the forbearance of an infinite God. He will fulfill his judgments as well as perform his promises. Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not go unpunished.

"Mercy knows the appointed bound, And turns to vengeance there."

One who has been there says he gets more fun out of a meeting of creditors at a bankrupt's inquest than anything he knows of. You go into the room and find, for the most part, a jolly set of fellows smoking, and some crusty old fogies with their "notions" about honesty and dishonesty. A friend of the "corpse" is generally nominated as chairman, and the motion, like every other motion at a creditor's meeting, is "carried." Then the statement is made. There are \$80,000 or \$100,000 of liabilities and about half that amount nominally in assets. Thirty cents, payable anywhere along in 18 months, is offered. An old fogie asks one of the firm what he meant by telling him a month before that he had \$50,000 stock, and owed only \$30,000. Member of the firm thinks he was misunderstood. The old fogie asks how their books stood at such a date, and he says they weren't balanced and the reason they weren't balanced, as it further appears, was because they couldn't make 'em balance, whereast everybody laughs. Then some one, who isn't so particular, says talking won't help anything, and he can't afford to lose time at this meeting as he has several more to attend that day; whereat they laugh. He says the firm evidently needed capital, and took the only means they knew of to obtain it. Here on there is more laughter. If the creditors would accept these terms it would enable them to keep on, get a bigger store, and buy more goods than ever, and "stick" their creditors even worse next time; so he moves to accept the offer. The motion is "carried," the meeting adjourns, and somebody treats all around, the firm coming in for their share of whatever is handed out.—Post and Tribune.

"BLESSED are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God." Matt. 5: 9.

A thrilling account of the burial at sea, in the Indian ocean, of Rev. Dr. Binney, by his wife, (sister of Dr. S. W. Pattison, of this city.) Dr. B. was founder, and for many years president of Rangoon Theological Seminary for the education and training of gospel ministers.

I know you will all feel badly about his having been buried at sea, but first, as I have said, the thought was very painful to me, but only one short day and night has made me feel differently. It is the utter loneliness and dissolution of heart that distresses me, not that his dear remains are committed to the deep. The ocean does not seem hard and cruel that it has swallowed them up, but like a great living friend who opened her kind arms to receive the treasure, which she will safely keep till called upon to "give up its dead," when she will promptly obey the summons. We committed him tenderly to the Indian Ocean, whose waters lave the land of his adoption, and connect and mingle with those that wash the shores of the land of his birth and of the whole world. It seems to me to be fit that he, whose sympathies and prayers and labors were for the universal brotherhood of man, should thus be buried. When I rose this morning, instead of shrinking from looking out upon the "vast and dreary waste of water" as I might have done, I looked from my cabin window upon the grand old ocean with a yearning, tender care, such as I never felt before, and such as I think I could never have felt toward any little spot of earth however highly decorated or beautifully situated.

There was no display at his burial. I had him suitably dressed for the burial, and he did not look emaciated and haggard as he had done for the few passing days, but his noble presence commanded the admiration and respect of all. They covered him with the British flag, expressing regret that there was no American flag to add to it. After about seven hours the ship's bell tolled and all on board assembled on deck. The ship was stopped. The first and last two verses of that beautiful hymn, "Servant of God well done," was sung. Bro. Harris offered a suitable prayer without remark. The officers of the ship then lowered the body gently down, and after a few moments solemn pause the ship went on her way. All last evening and to-day, a subdued, quiet demeanor everywhere prevails. The whole thing seemed so sincere, so devoid of all parade or affectation, and so in harmony with the character of our beloved, that I could not but feel that the loving Father had ordered it all.

We are expecting to reach Rangoon in about eight days. There will be great disappointment when I arrive alone. The Karens will feel it deeply, but it is best as it is. The Lord has ordered it all.

THE MAN AND THE VINE.—In one of the early years after the creation of the world, man began to plant a vine, and Satan saw it, and drew near. "What planteth thou, son of the earth?" said the prince of the demons.

"A vine!" replied the man.

"What are the properties of this tree?" "Oh, its fruit is pleasant to look at, and delicious to taste. From it is produced a precious liquid which fills the heart with joy."

"Well, since wine makes glad the heart of man, I will help to plant this tree."

So saying, the demon brought a lamb and slew it, then a lion, then an ape, and last of all a pig, killing each in succession, and moistening the roots of the vine with the blood.

Thence it has happened ever since, that when a man drinks a small portion of wine, he becomes gentle and caressing as a lamb; after a little more, strong and bold as a lion; when he drinks still more, he resembles an ape in his folly, and absurd and mischievous actions; but when he has swallowed the liquid to excess, he is like a pig wallowing in the mire.

THE Portland Press gives the following statement of the treatment the York county, Maine, regiment received in Massachusetts—war of 1812:

"It was hoisted in every town in Massachusetts through which it passed on its way to the lakes, and on the shop doors of many of the villages was scrawled this legend in chalk: 'Down with the war hawks.' On their return home our soldiers received quite as shabby treatment. With true Yankee thrift the men of Massachusetts charged their exorbitant prices for so slight things as a glass of milk or a morsel of bread. Their homeward march through Massachusetts might be depicted in Paulding's lines: 'Saved this good land, and when the tug was o'er, Begged their way home at every scoundrel's door.'

THE wreck of womanhood is the saddest casualty that ever falls upon the human family. There is such a radiance of beauty in the virtuous household. There is heard the mother's voice. The ear is more tenacious of its memories than any other faculty, and the old man far out on the sea of life hears across long intervals of years and wide wastes of sin, always in tears and often in penitence, the gentle voice, in its old tones, of her who stood by the far away shore and wept over his departure, when he launched his little bark, perhaps while storms were gathering, and sailed away.

"My mother's voice how oft I hear— Its cadence o'er my lonely hours, Like healing, sent on wings of sleep, Or dew to the unconscious flowers."

A WISE man one day asked the serpent, "Of what advantage is it to thee to deprive men of life? The lion kills and devours his prey. The tiger, the wolf, and other fierce beasts do the same, in order to satisfy their hunger; but thou bitest thine innocent victims, and sheddest mortal poison into their veins, without reaping any benefit from their death, save the cruel satisfaction of destroying." "Why asketh me this question?" rejoined the reptile. "Ask rather the slandering amongst thine own race, what pleasure she finds in poisoning unto death those who never injured her."

"FATHER" and "MOTHER," these noble and darling names are consecrated by Scripture, and embalmed in our rich English store of poetry and of prose. And therefore every lover of the pathos and the power which they contain—every reverer of the associations which they enshrine, should become as it were a member of a great society for preserving them from the encroachments and inroads of those contemptible and trivial appellations which are more and more gaining ground.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN

Recent developments prove the story told by Bradshaw, relative to being robbed, at Lansing, utterly false. It was a shrewd dodge concocted by him to stave off unfortunate creditors. He has fled the country to avoid arrest for embezzling money from the sale of cattle belonging to ex-Secretary Chandler, entrusted to him for sale.

Byron D. Baker and J. Stimp Richards, of Adrian have been arrested for coining counterfeit money.

The Common Council of Charlotte have decided to require tramps to pay for their keeping by working on the streets.

Honest Money Leagues are being formed throughout the State, in opposition to the Greenback Clubs.

The Grand Lodge of Michigan Knights of Honor, has filed articles of incorporation under the laws of the State.

The new Battle Creek Sanitarium, cost \$100,000, and is by far the largest, best constructed and most complete edifice of the kind in America.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the Ninth Congressional District have called a meeting at Big Rapids on the 27th, to continue three days. Miss Frances E. Willard is to be present.

The G. R. and I. R. R. Co., has signified its intention to pay the taxes of five townships in Osceola county, under protest. The money is to be paid to the county treasurer, and to remain in his hands until legal investigation is made.

Representatives of the Saginaw and Bay City Game Protection Club have caused the arrest of four persons for killing pigeons in nesting. The arrest was made 15 miles from Petoskey by Sheriff Ingersoll of Emmet county, and has caused intense excitement. Pigeon trappers are taking warning and are moving to the proper limits. The sportsmen propose to enforce the law against the wholesale slaughterers of pigeons.

Miss Frances Willard will resume her work for temperance in this State this week.

A manufactory for making nitro glycerine is in operation at Saginaw City, and Saginaw farmers blow their big stumps out of the ground with it.

Kalamazoo is to have a sheep shearing festival and basket picnic, May 23d, at 10 A. M.

Lambie & Corbin's Adrian canning factory will put up 100,000 cans of fruit this summer.

Eddy & Co., at Bay City and Martin-ale Brothers at South Saginaw, are about to sink new salt wells.

Frederic Frey, saloonist, of Grand Rapids, has been fined \$25 for giving beer away on election day.

Dr. Hitchcock, of the State Board of Health, pronounces all bosh the statement that the eating of tomatoes will cause cancer.

The land department of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company reports that it has sold more farming lands to actual settlers thus far this year than ever before in the same length of time. The purchasers are most of them men of some means, who will rapidly clear off their farms.

The Second National Bank of Lansing commenced to redeem its notes in gold on Thursday, and some of the business men of the city at once began to pay out gold over their counters.

The Ontonagon and Wisconsin railroad has forfeited its land subsidy, by not completing the road within the time specified by the grant.

The office of the Grand Rapids, Newaygo and Lake Shore Railroad Company was entered by burglars Thursday night and one keg of whiskey abducted, together with about \$2 in change left in the drawer. The safe was tried, but the thieves failed to open it. The office of the Chicago, Michigan and Lake Shore Railroad Company was entered the same night, and the trunk of Mr. Mason, the agent, was broken open, but he misses nothing. A trunk, belonging to a traveler, was also opened, and the contents strewn about. The section-house was broken open and a spike-maul, hammer, spike and chisel were taken.

Judge Hooker rendered judgment in favor of the First National Bank of Charlotte, vs. Fleming & Gildersleeve and James Whitford, on a note involving the forgery case recently commenced against Geo. B. Fleming.

The handle factory of J. W. H. Smith & Co., at Vandalla, Cass county, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Loss, \$50,000; insured \$6,000.

The republican state central committee has determined to hold the next state convention at Detroit, June 13 next.

Revenue agent T. J. Kinney, of Illinois, has been transferred from the New York district, and assigned to duty in northern Indiana and Ohio, and the entire state of Michigan, with headquarters in Detroit.

It now turns out that the robber who was shot at Caro by an officer was F. S. Shultz, of West Bay City. His partner, who escaped, was a man named Endoler, and he has been recaptured.

Wm. Follett, of Morenci, Lenawee county, paid \$42, fine and costs, for selling beer to minors.

The Common Council of Centerville have decided that the privilege of selling liquors in that village is worth \$500 a year.

Missaukee County voted unanimously against the corporations constitutional amendment.

What are known as "stump" lands can be purchased in several parts of Missaukee county at from \$1 to \$2 per acre, and in good localities. The soil of many of these lands is equal to the best beech and maple soil—clay bottom and only scattering pine mixed with hard timber.

The propagation of eels in our inland lakes and rivers promises to be a success. A number of the slippery little fellows have been caught. When deposited in the lakes last spring they were about six inches long.

During a thunder storm near Ludington, Monday, Francis Allie, a farmer of Amber, was almost instantly killed Monday morning by lightning. He was in his house lying on the floor near the stove. His wife escaped uninjured. The house is a total wreck.

The First National Bank of Corunna is redeeming its bills in gold.

Chas. Blue and wife and George T. Lee, of Lawton have been arrested on a charge of making counterfeit money. Spurious fifty, twenty-five, five, two cent and dollar coins were found in their possession and the dies for making them.

At the last meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, it was decided to keep a carpenter and joiner constantly at the Agricultural College to instruct the boys in his trade.

Lansing Republican: Prof. Cook has been examining the wheat crop for some time past, and he reports that he finds the Hessian fly constantly on the increase, and they exist almost by the million. He also reports that a great number of parasites are preying on the fly, and the prospects are good that they will destroy the fly before it does much damage.

An atrocious murder was committed near Norris, a suburb of Detroit, Saturday night. Two German farmers, Anthony Miller aged 79, and Matthew J. Hilger aged 65, living together without families, were attacked in their house by a band of six or seven masked men. Miller was shot dead. Hilger was struck down and feigned death. The men then searched the house thoroughly for money, finding \$5 or \$10, all there was in the house. No clue has been found to the murderers.

The Calumet and Hecla copper mine has just declared its regular quarterly dividend of \$5 per share, or \$10,000 in all.

Gold is circulating quite freely on the streets of Flint.

The prisoners in the State Prison were visited on Sunday by Mrs. d'Archaubal, of Kalamazoo, and Mrs. Asire, a very fine vocalist, of Adrian College. The latter sang several pieces very beautifully, and the former made an earnest address to the men. Most of them preserved their stolid bearing, but a few appeared moved. She gave each man a present of flowers as he passed out. The men applauded the singing very heartily.

Latest Michigan Patents:—

Gun Tool and Whistle—A. E. Barthel, Detroit.

Skid Stopper—A. E. Barthel, Detroit.

Skids—C. A. & J. A. Koehler, East Saginaw.

Lifting Jacks—B. M. Sherman, Flint.

Ditching Machines—G. E. Stewart, County Line.

Hose Nozzles—A. Weber, Detroit.

Car Couplings—J. Chapman, Wenona.

Seal Fastenings—S. Keeler, East Saginaw.

GENERAL NEWS.

The rumor is again afloat that Vanderbilt is buying up stock and votes to control the election of directors of the Michigan Central railroad next month. Should he succeed, the Michigan Central and Canada Southern will be controlled by Vanderbilt, the running arrangements being brought into accord with the New York Central.

Theodore Tilton denies all former knowledge of his wife's confession.

The unemployed miners of Pennsylvania are asking for aid from the state to supply themselves and their families with the necessities of life.

The Orangemen and Irish Catholics of Montreal are fighting whenever either party makes a public demonstration.

The Grand Trunk Railway will begin its summer excursions May 1st. The price of tickets will be twenty per cent. less than last year, and the routes will include all parts of the Dominion, the Mountains and the Eastern States.

A Galveston News special reports a large body of Indians from Mexico raiding Fort Ewell settlement. A large number of ranches were plundered and many lives lost. Soldiers and citizens are in pursuit, but judging from the direction taken by the raiders they will probably recross the Rio Grande before they can be overtaken.

New arrangements have been made for the fast postal trains on the New York Central Railroad. The time from New York to Buffalo will be twelve hours, and prompt connection with Western mail trains at Buffalo is arranged. No passengers will be allowed on the trains.

The thieves Indians from Mexico, who killed nine persons and stole 400 horses near Laredo lately, have been pursued into Mexico by Mexican troops.

The Bay City and Sagamore Mills at Fall River have suspended.

The President will appoint ex-Congressman Geo. L. Smith, of Shreveport, Collector at New Orleans, which is recommended by Wells and Anderson. Smith was a Federal soldier from New Hampshire, and is a good Republican, but it is doubtful if he will be confirmed.

Wm. Orton, of New York, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was attacked by apoplexy Monday and died.

The Galveston News publishes a special from Fort McIntosh stating that the Indian raiders from Mexico have killed many people and carried off two white boys named Taylor. The correspondent expresses a belief that these raids are incited by the supporters of Lerdo for the purpose of bringing about a misunderstanding between the United States and the Diaz government. The mail carrier who left Fort Davis Saturday morning was murdered by Indians 20 miles from that post. A detachment of cavalry has been sent out.

A terrible cyclone swept over Iowa east and west of Sioux City at half-past 3 Sunday afternoon, entering the State about the Missouri Valley Junction, and passing northwesterly across to Storm Lake, Pomeroy and Fond du Lac. Trees were torn up by the roots along the river. The house of J. R. Thurston was wrecked completely. A wing of the house of Mrs. Reilly was struck and torn to pieces, and P. Reilly, standing in the wing, was picked up, carried over the main building and over some trees near by and set down uninjured. J. J. Hughes' house, in the same neighborhood, was entirely destroyed. The family were away from home. The force of the storm was terrific, destroying fences, uprooting trees, overturning corn cribs, etc. Horses and cattle were picked up and carried considerable distances. Near Onawa the house of Mr. While was destroyed, and the contents scattered for miles. The family were fortunately away. The track of the storm was half a mile to a mile and a half wide. Near Onawa a horse was driving a double team. The horses, wagon, harness and driver were taken up bodily, carried several yards, and set down uninjured. On the Illinois Central Railroad, east of here, the damage was more serious, accompanied by loss of life. A whirlwind or tornado passed over Storm Lake from the southwest. The residence of Alfred King was struck, lifted from its foundation and dashed into pieces. Mr. King's mother was instantly killed. She was found some distance from where the house stood. Other members of the household escaped unhurt. The lighter timbers of the house were pounded into kindling wood. The house of Mr. DeGraff, one-half mile from King's, was uninjured. Some hogs and cattle were killed. A buggy was carried one-fourth of a mile through the air. The water in the lake rose to the height of many feet. The stable of Mr. Watson was destroyed and a cow blown a considerable distance. After the storm the town of Storm Lake was crowded with men seeking for surgeons to attend the sufferers. It is believed that the damage south of here is very great. Reports say that four were killed and 40 wounded in the Griffith neighborhood, north of Pomeroy. A man, unknown, had the top of his head cut off by a sharp board driven into it. An elderly lady was badly hurt by the falling timbers of a house. At Pomeroy the house of G. C. Dow was blown down, killing Chas. Pearce, an estimable young man. The house of George Wallace and S. Gill were blown down, and Mrs. Wallace and family injured, not expected to live. A. O. Harges' house was blown down, injuring several inmates severely. All these houses were very strong and sub-

stantial. It is considered the severest storm ever known here.

O. C. Zellers, cashier of the National Exchange Bank, at Tiffin, O., has absconded with \$45,000; \$5,000 to the man who catches him.

The Nicaraguans have paid \$30,000 to satisfy the German demand, the employees of the government are on half pay and the schools closed six months for want of supplies.

There are about 80,000 mill operatives, mostly weavers, on strike in Lancashire, Eng.

A large gang of tramps entered St. Johns, Canada, Tuesday night and paraded the streets Tuesday morning, flourishing revolvers and acting in a riotous manner. The police made 10 arrests. One man made a desperate resistance, firing six shots before being captured. Nearly all the prisoners carried arms. The appearance of some of the party led to the belief that they were more than ordinary tramps.

A Galveston News, Corpus Christi special says that all the ranches in Duval and Pull counties have been broken up by Indian and Mexican raiders. Among the persons killed during the past week are Fred, Moore, son of Col. Moore, clerk of the Court of Appeals, Antone Menley, John Jordan, a Scotchman named Steele, and two children. Many ranches are not yet heard from.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Romanians, alarmed about the occupation of their country, and the possibility of an attempt to disarm them, have withdrawn their army into Little Wallachia, where they boast they will make another Plevna if the Russians attack them. The Cabinet has asked Russia for explanations.

A strike in Lancashire among the cotton spinners and weavers, throws 120,000 men out of employment. The employers demand a ten per cent. reduction of wages; the operatives either refuse to accede or ask a shortening of the hours of labor. 200,000 looms and 6,000 spindles are stopped by the strike.

A dispatch from London states that the powers here agreed to Bismarck's suggestion that the ambassadors at Berlin should hold a conference to arrange the course of proceedings at the proposed congress, the time of meeting, etc. The respective governments have been formally requested to instruct their ambassadors accordingly.

Troops have been dispatched from India to Malta. Several large ironclads of the British reserve force are ordered to join the channel squadron.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg says the situation is decidedly pacific. In official circles it is believed that German mediation will very likely be successful, and that the congress will soon assemble. It will probably be preceded by a preliminary conference of ambassadors, at Berlin, which is expected to decide the invitations to a congress shall be issued, to consider the modification necessary in the treaties of 1856 and 1871.

There has been a change in the Turkish Cabinet. The following appointments have been made: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Safvet Pasha; Minister of War, Izzet Pasha; Minister of Marine, Ibrahim Pasha; Minister of Finance, Keani Pasha. The Sultan has issued a hatt-i sharif advising Sadyk Pasha to observe the constitution and carry out reforms.

Arrangements have been made for opening the Paris Exposition on the 1st of May. It will be a grand opening.

A serious riot occurred Friday at Glammann, near Glasgow. Some miners strike attacked the sheriff's officers, who were serving notices of ejectment. Several houses were wrecked and the telegraph lines destroyed.

A special from Blackburn announces that 40,000 operatives are now on a strike there.

A St. Petersburg correspondent throws the responsibility of the alleged failure of German mediation on England, as having rejected the proposal that the congress should be summoned to revise the treaties of 1856 and 1871, and again insisted on her original condition. However, it may be, it is certain nevertheless that the negotiations, it is said, continue, and may still lead to satisfactory results, but the present delay shows that the former divergence of views is again apparent.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg says that the discussion relative to the withdrawal from Constantinople continues in a friendly spirit. As it concerns technicalities requiring the advice of specialists on the spot, it may be protracted. If England and Russia are agreed regarding withdrawal, it will be necessary to obtain a guarantee from the Porte that it will offer no obstacle to the re-establishment of the status quo in the event of the failure of further negotiations. Russia will be somewhat exacting in case of hostilities the Porte would not side with her. It is quite possible that the Turkish diplomatists have little reason to desire a peaceful solution.

A Rostchuk correspondent telegraphs that the Grand Duke Nicholas has summoned the Turks to evacuate Shumla within eight days.

Notwithstanding the discussion relative to withdrawal, the Russians and British continue preparations for war on a large scale.

Paris journals state that invitations to the congress to examine the changes necessary in the existing treaties have been semi-officially communicated to the several powers. All except England have indicated their readiness to accept the invitation unreservedly. England still insists on the condition that all the great changes in the East, such as those proposed by the treaty of San Stefano, shall be treated as a European and not merely as a Russo-Turkish question.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that the suggestion for a preliminary conference has been adopted in principle. An agreement was reached in regard to the time required for the withdrawal of the Russian army and the British fleet to Adrianople and Besika Bay respectively. The English cabinet however, is raising other difficulties in connection with the passage of the Dardanelles and the submission of the entire treaty of San Stefano to the Congress. The conviction gains ground that it is determined on war.

A new style of paddle wheel has been invented and placed on the steamer Massachusetts at New York. It was tested this week and on the first trip the steamer made nearly twenty-three miles an hour, with less power than is usually applied. The wheel works by pressure instead of impact. The blades are twice the size of ordinary blades, but the wheels contain only half the usual number.

A New York sculptor is engaged on a work to be called "Winged sorrow." If the work isn't too far along we suggest that he give it the form and size of a Jersey mosquito.—Worcester Press.

CONGRESS.

April 17.—In the Senate, vice-President Wheeler being absent, Mr. Ferry [Rep., Mich.] was elected President pro tempore.

Mr. Ferry reported, with amendments, the House bill to repeal the specie resumption act, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of United States bonds and redeem and cancel greenback currency; placed on the calendar.

Mr. Windom [Rep., Mass.] submitted a concurrent resolution directing the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House to declare their respective houses adjourned without day the 10th of June at 12 o'clock m.; agreed to unanimously.

The bill to remove all restrictions now existing in regard to enlistments of colored citizens in any army of the United States Army, was indefinitely postponed, yeas 38, nays 17.

The Senate passed a resolution submitted by Mr. Voorhees on the 10th of December last, declaring it of the highest importance that the financial credit of the Government be maintained, and in order to do so, the Government itself, in all its departments, should, in good faith, keep all its contracts and obligations, entered into with its own citizens.

In the House, the bill repealing the act authorizing the coinage of 20 cent silver pieces passed.

Mr. Phillips (Rep., Ks.) reported a bill providing for the deposit of savings, in the popular loan and for funding the national debt in home bonds. It provides that any person may deposit money in any sum not less than 25 cents, in any postal money order office, and when such deposits will reach \$10, the postmaster shall issue to the depositor a postal order on the United States Treasury, which shall issue therefor \$5 bonds, which shall be exempt from all taxation; referred to the committee of the whole.

The following bills were reported and referred to Committee of the Whole: extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad; amending the various Texas Pacific acts; establishing the Pacific Railroad commission, and the bill amending Pacific Railroad acts (identical with the Thurman bill).

The House refused, by a large majority, to refer the Congress adjournment resolution.

April 18.—In the Senate, Mr. Garland (Dem., Ark.) introduced the bill supplementary to the act of March 3, 1877, in relation to the Hot Springs reservation, Arkansas, and it was passed. The bill authorizes the President to appoint three commissioners, to hold their office for one year, to have the same power as the commissioners authorized by the act of March 3, 1877, to determine claims presented under that act, which is continued in force, and appropriates \$9,000 for the work of the commission.

The House bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States, was passed without discussion.

The Senate bill authorizing citizens of Colorado, Nevada and the territories to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes, passed.

Adjourning till Monday.

In the House, the conference committee on the bill making appropriation for the employment of temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, and for other purposes, reported that the committee of conference have been unable to agree. After some discussion the report was agreed to and a new conference asked for.

The adjournment resolution came up and the pending question was the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday refused to refer the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means. The House refused to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, yeas 114, nays 125.

Resolutions and eulogies on the death of Representative Leonard, of Louisiana, were offered, and the House adjourned.

April 19.—In the House, The bill appropriating \$200,000 for deficiencies in the public printing office passed.

The bill for the entry of articles imported for exhibition by societies established for the encouragement of arts and sciences was passed.

The Senate resolution for adjournment was taken up, and after consideration postponed until May 15; yeas 129 nays, 113.

Mr. Walsh (Dem., Md.), from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported back the Senate bill increasing the pension of Gen. Jas. Shields from \$50 to \$50 per month.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.) moved to amend by increasing the pension to \$100. Agreed to, and the bill was passed.

The evening session was devoted to District of Columbia business.

April 20.—Soon after meeting the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair, on the Postoffice Appropriation bill. After debate, without arriving at any definite conclusion, the committee rose. Mr. Tucker (Dem., Va.), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill relating to the tax on tobacco, incomes, etc. Referred to the committee of the whole. Adjourned.

April 22nd. In the Senate Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) submitted an amendment to the substitute for the House bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act reported by the Committee on Finance Wednesday, so as to strike out that portion naming October 1, 1878, as the time United States notes shall be receivable for imports, so as to read: "That from and after the passage of this act United States notes shall be receivable in payment for four per centum bonds now authorized by law to be issued, and for duties on imports." He also moved to amend the substitute so as to strike out "October 1st, 1878," as the time when the volume of said notes in existence shall not be cancelled nor hoarded, and insert in lieu thereof, "the passage of this act." A further amendment repeals immediately all that part of the specie resumption act authorizing the retirement of 80 per centum of United States notes, instead of on October 1, 1877. Ordered printed.

Mr. Blaine submitted resolutions asserting that any change in the present tariff laws would be inopportune; and that in the judgment of the Senate, it should be the fixed policy of the Government to so maintain our tariff for revenue as to afford adequate protection to American labor. Ordered printed.

The Senate resolution in reference to the disapproval of the act of the Territory of Arizona, in reference to incorporating the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, was passed.

In the House the resolutions of the Maryland Legislature reopening the Presidential question, were referred without division, to the Judiciary Committee.

By a vote of 120 to 124 the House refused to suspend the rules and pass Butler's bill for an issue of fractional currency.

The River and Harbor bill gave rise to debate, principally upon points of order, Mr. Cox opposing the bill.

April 23.—In the Senate the bill to prohibit the coinage of a 20-cent piece of silver passed.

The bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railway was discussed, amended and passed. The amendments provide that when said lands shall have been surveyed by the United States and the company shall have become entitled to a patent for the same, they shall be subject to taxation according to the laws of the State or Territory within which they may be situated. That the amount paid for transportation of mails over the roads shall be the same as the compensation for like services in the states of Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota.

In the House, the River and Harbor bill came up, the protest presented by Mr. Cox against its passage exciting warm debate, which occupied the entire session.

Entire Abstinence.

All attempts to reform drunkards come to nothing which do not recognize the necessity of entire abstinence. Cough, Moody, Reynolds, Murphy, Miss Willard, and every other successful laborer for the reform of inebriates, agree on this point. But beyond this lies still another principle, and that is that prevention is a thousand times better than attempts to cure. To save a confirmed inebriate, is a prodigious "job," and commonly an impossibility without Divine aid. But to keep the sober from becoming slaves to the bottle, is a very simple and easy thing. To get ten boys to sign and keep a total abstinence pledge, amounts to more in the long run, than to move heaven and earth in trying to rescue twenty sots. The cornerstone of the temperance enterprise is total abstinence. The only gospel for the drawing-rooms of the rich, and for the hovels of the poor, is to "look not" and touch not the drink that biteth like a serpent. Every pulpit ought to preach it. Every Christian, yes, every man, woman, and child, that possesses common sense, ought to practice it.

—Dr. T. L. Cuyler.

DETROIT MARKETS.

LOUR—Choice white,	\$5 50@5 75
Medium,	5 00@5 50
Low grades,	3 50@4 25
WHEAT—Extra white,	1 30@1 31
No. 1 white,	1 27@1 28
Amber,	1 25@1 23
CORN—42@44c per bush.	
OATS—28@29.	
BARLEY—\$1 05@1 50 per hd. lbs.	
RYE—56@57c per bush.	
APPLES—\$5 50@6 00 per bbl.	
BEANS—Unpicked, \$ 80@1 10 per bush.	
Picked \$1 40@1 50.	
BUTTER—Prime quality, 18@20c. Medium 12@15c; poor quality 8@10c.	
CHEESE—12@13c per lb.	
DRESSED HOGS—\$3 50@3 75 per cwt.	
Pigs—Fresh 8@9c.	
HAY—\$11 50@12 00 per ton.	
HIDES—Green 5@6c; cured, 7@7½c; dry flint, 12@15c; dry salted, 10@12c; green kip, 7@8c; dry kip 13@16c; green calf, 10@11c; cured calf 11@12; sheep skins, 12½@15.	
HONEY—15 to 17c.	
MAPLE SUGAR—10@12½c per lb.	
POTATOES—Early Rose 20@28; Peach-blows, 28.	
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork \$10 00; Clear Pork, \$11 75@13 00; Lard 7½@8c; smoked hams, 8c; Shoulders 5½c. Bacon 8c; extra mess beef \$10 50 per bbl.	
SALT—Saginaw, \$1 15 per bbl; Onondaga \$1 20.	
SEEDS—Timothy, \$1 40@1 50 per bush.; Clover, \$4 00 per bush.	
WOOD—\$2 75@5 per cord.	

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G. R. Pattison,

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Human Life.

"How sweet she is," said he, "how pure! how fair!"
I love to gaze upon her stainless face—
It seems to me, with never trace of care,
He said, "It showeth only grace."
"How grand his face!" she said; "how calm!"
It filled me, she said, with strange delight;
His presence seemed in itself a balm.
She said, "His absence bringeth night."
"She is so far away!" he said; "so high!"
I am not worthy one so pure and sweet;
Only dear, he said, "in coming night,
To kneel and worship lowly at her feet."
"How great how good!" she said; "his he!"
His life must be a dream of perfect rest,
He is so far away," she said, "from me!"
And ah! she said, "perhaps it is so best."
—Paul Felix Brown.

Love.

The love that will soonest decay,
The love that is surest to die,
The love that will soon fly away,
Is the love
That is told by a sigh.
The love that is surest to last,
The love that a woman's heart needs,
The love that is steady and fast,
Is the love
That is spoken in deeds.

A CROCKERY CREAM-POT.

A KERICAMIC TALE.

Our china club met one evening at Sophy Grove's, and said: "There is a dear old woman with us from the country, whom I want you to see. She has a curious piece of old pottery, about which she tells a romantic story. I have begged her to come down stairs to-night and tell you the tale in her own way. Would you like to hear it?" Of course we were eager to do so, and Sophy at once brought Cousin Eunice to us.

Well, I never! To think of your all settin' round to hear me talk, just as if I was a book or a lib'ry. I'm real 'fraid you'll be dis'pinted; but I promised Sophy, an' I allers set by my word, so here goes. I won't show you the crock'ry till you've heard the story, 'cause they'd spile each other at first.

"Ye see, 'twas when we lived on the Yeller House Farm. Father he'd been dead more'n two year. He used to be, one time, real well off an' prosp'ous; but he signed his name to help his friends, an' crops was bad, an' omehow he got broke down, an' he jest gin up an' died, an' we on'y had the farm, an' that was mortgaged, an' we was poor enough, I tell ye. But we rubbed an' scrubbed along. Me an' ma was smart, an' not a bit 'fraid o' work, an' we wouldn't ha' minded nothin' at all if it hadn't been for Prissy—Priscilly her name was. She was the baby ye see, five year younger'n me, an' jest as different as—as a rosebud from a cabbage. I can't tell ye how pretty she was—so soft an' white an' clean an' sweet, with yeller hair an' big blue eyes an' pink cheeks an' little white teeth showin' when she laughed; an' she danced so spry an' little, an' she danced round like a robin, an' sing jest like one, too, an' when she laughed, why, 'twas the rinkiest, tinkiest, bubblest kin' of a noise, like Shiner Brook givin' over the steppin' stuns. She had such coaxin' little ways, ye couldn't no more say 'no' to her than to an angel. Oh! how ma an' I loved her by that little gal! She wasn't very strong, an' we wouldn't have her do much work. We sent her to school, an' we got her pretty clothes, an' let her keep her hands soft an' white. There warn't nothin' we wouldn't do for her. An' she was wuth it, too. There warn't no spilin' her. She was sweet all the way through; she'd beg us not to do so much for her, an' she'd try to make me wear her nice clothes an' her blue ribbons; an' when she went out to visit the big folks—for they took a deal o' notice on her—she'd allers bring home suthin' nice to me an' ma.

"Well, Prissy got to be nigh on to 18, an' she had a lot o' beaux, an' plenty o' good, honest fellows would ha' ben glad an' proud to marry her, though she hadn't a bit o' money, she was that pretty an' sweet an' cute. But she didn't seem to care for none o' 'em; she was gentle an' sweet-spoken to 'em, an' awful sorry when she thought she'd hurt their feelin's. But she says, she says to me, many's the time, 'But I don't want to marry 'em, Eunice, an' why don't they let me alone? I want to stay with you an' ma,' says she. But bimeby there come a young man to Wellsville, a boardin' to Miss Cap'n Hall's. He was a fishin' an' shootin' feller; had a great lot o' baggage—fish-poles that all took to pieces an' shet up, an' a gun, an' bags to put his birds in, when he shot 'em, an' baskets to hold his shiners, an' a prakin'-seeds an' bullheads. He was a real well-favored young man, an' a nice-mannered; an' Prissy she got acquainted with him one day when she went to see Creshy Hall, an' she took to him powerful, an' he jest followed her aroun' like her shadder, or like Mary's lamb in the bymn, an' I never see any one set so much by another as he seemed to set by our Prissy. Wa'al, of course I couldn't shet my eyes to it; an' so I went to Miss Cap'n Hall's an' I asked all about their new boarder—his name was Rice, Arnold Rice—an' she told me he b'longed to a real good respectable family in Providence. His father was a lawyer, and Miss Hall said she'd done sewin' for his folks, an' knew 'em real well; an' she said they was orthodox, an' in good standin' in the Baptist church, an' there warn't nothin' sly, or sneakin', or underhan', in the tribe. So that settled me, an' I jest give myself up to lookin' at the pritty pair, an' watchin' their love story—a better one than any I ever read in a book.

"It is a great while ago now, but somehow I can see it plain as print this mornin'. He used to come walkin' home with her summer afternoons, an' I'd set at the window to watch 'em—him so tall and dark-complected an' strong and bold lookin', an' her so little an' fair an' scary. He'd look down on her with sech a look in his eyes, seemed 's though he could eat her right up; an' she'd give little bits o' peeks up at him, shy an' frightened like. 'Twass a pritty sight, an' I never got tired o' lookin' at it. I never asked Prissy no questions; I knew she'd tell me when she was ready. Things had gone on so for 'bout all summer, when Cousin 'Lias Bacon he wrote a letter to ma, an' asked her if she wouldn't take his little boy Moses an' keep him a spell. His ma was weakly an' run down, an' she couldn't stan' much; an' 'Mosey was' real boy, kitin' aroun' an' hollerin' and stavin', an' made his ma most crazy.

So ma an' me we talked it over and we guessed we'd better have the young one come. Cousin 'Lias was a queer fish, an' never had much to do with his folks. He had a good o' money laid away, so 'twas thought, but he never give none away. Howsomever, his wife was a real nice woman, an' a long-suff'rin' one, too, for she had a pretty hard row to hoe with 'Lias Bacon, I can tell ye, an' we felt for her, me an' ma. So we writ back that he might send the boy along, an' next week the little chap came.

"He was good enough, as boys go, but he was up to his capers, an' he most raised the roof o' the old farm-house with his noise an' his didos. He was a little feller, on'y about five years old, but, oh! how he could yell an' screech. He ransacked the hull house from garrit to sullen, an' there warn't nothin' he didn't peek into an' pry into. He used to spend hours a-prayin' up in the attic under the rafters, an' he hid away his little belongin's there, an' called it his eubby-house."

"Well, he'd ben to our house nigh onto three weeks when one day we go a letter from 'Lias sayin' that his wife was real bad, she'd got some kind o' liver, an' the doctors thought she was dang'rous, so wouldn't me an' ma come over an' help nuss her. He said he guessed we needn't fetch Mosey, 'cause it might worry Harri't (that was his wife's name). So me an' ma we made our minds right up to go, an' we thought we'd take Prissy too, for some way it didn't look jest right to leave a young slip like that alone, and she courtin', too. So we told her she'd better put up her things an' come along, an' we'd get old Miss Tilcott to stay to the farm an' look to Mosey while we was gone. Prissy didn't like the idee overmuch, but she was allers gentle an' easy an' willin' to mind, an' so she got ready an' we went off. She contrived to see Arnold 'fore she went, an' she come in from her confab with him as red as a rose, an' her eyes jest shinin', so I knew he'd said some real sweet things to her, an' everything was right.

"When we got to 'Lias' we found Cousin Harri't pretty bad, an' we staid a week. Me an' ma liked it, for 'twas a change from farmwork, an' we was doin' good, too, an' that allers makes folks feel comfortable. But Prissy she was humsick, an' I knew the reason why; so jest as soon as Harri't chirked up a little an' took to her vittles, an' began to set up an' see to things, I told ma we'd better be movin'. So we packed our duds an' said our says, an' come off. 'Lias didn't say much, but then that was his way, an' I knew he felt thank ye, ma'am, if he didn't say so. An' Harri't she went on enough for both, 'bout how good we was, an' how she never'd a got up without us, an' how she never could forgit, an' so on, an' so on.

"Well, we come off, an' Prissy she brightened right straight up as soon as we got under way, an' she laffed an' chattered like a chippin'-squirrel. When we got to the farm 'twas near sundown, but the old Yeller House looked real bright an' hum-like, an' Prissy jumped out real spry, an' says she, a-clappin' her hands, 'Oh, I'm so glad to hum!' Old Miss Talcott she'd ben real trusty an' seen to things, an' took good care o' Mosey. He come a-runnin' up to see us, with his face jest a mess o' dirt, an' his white hair a-stickin' through the holes in the straw hat that was jest bought afore we went away. He'd ben a'ter the cows with Enoch. Miss Talcott said he went ev'ry day, an' he'd took the awfulest shine to old Buttercup, the crumpled-horn cow, an' he called her 'Butty,' an' said she was his'n, an' he was a-goin' to take her home to show pa an' ma. Prissy she run up stairs, an' I knew she was sprucin' up a bit in case somebody should drop in, an' a'ter a spell she came down with her blue print on, an' her hair all smooth an' shiny. But somebody didn't come, an' the blue print was all for nothin'."

"The next mornin' Creshy Hall went by the house, an' I was in the yard. She see me, an' she stopped an' asked me 'bout Cousin Harri't, an' then, says she, 'Queer 'bout Arnold Rice, ain't it?' An' says I, 'What 'bout him?' An' says she, 'Why, he's gone off, an' never said nothin', or let on that he was goin' till the last minit, an' things looks real bad.' Then she went on to tell how she and Miss Hall they was out Friday a'ternoon to 'paratory lectur', an' when they come home Arnold Rice warn't there, but he'd left a scrap of a letter tellin' 'em he had to go off sudden, an' he'd writ soon as he could. 'But he ain't never writ again,' she says, 'an' folks see him go off in the cars with a woman, an' he kissed her when they fust met, an' some people thinks she was his wife, an'—'

"She was goin' on very glib, when I heard a little rustlin' sound behind me, an' I looked aroun' quick, an' there was my Prissy slippin' down into a little limp heap on the floor, right by my side, with her little han's a-holdin' to my dress; I knew she heard it all, an' I took her up an' carried her into the sittin' room an' put her on the sofa, an' I shut out Creshy Hall, an' all the world but me and ma, an' we took care of our poor little lamb."

"She warn't the kind that bears up agin sech things. She hadn't much spirit, I s'pose. She was jest a soft, lovin' clingin' little thing, an' she give right up now. Hours and hours she lay an' cry, cry, cry, all to her own self, very softly, till I thought it would break her heart. We never heard nothin' more of Arnold Rice. I s'pose—I've thought so sence, time an' time agin—that we ought to ha' writ to his folks or suthin', but Prissy she gave right up herself, an' we kind o' followed her lead, an' never thought things could be helped. She never would have him blamed. If me an' ma said anything agin him—an' we couldn't help it sometimes, we got so riled up, she'd cry harder an' say, 'Don't! don't! I can't bear it. He's only changed his mind, an' I love him jest as much.' Oh, how thin, an' peaked, an' scrawny little creetur did get!—her face so white and small, whiter an' littler ev'ry day. But her eyes was the wust. She cried so much that they were all ways red an' swelled up, an' the blue seemed to wash all out on 'em. An' bimeby they hurt so she had to set in a dark room all the time, an' couldn't a-bear the teenyest speck o' light. We sent for old Dr. Terry, an' he looked at her, felt on her, an' talked to her; an' then he come out of the room, an' he beckoned to me; an' we went into the kitchen, an' says he to

me, 'Her eyes is very bad, an' she ought to go to a eye doctor to Bost'n, I don't know enough myself,' says he, 'bout sech things, an' there ain't no time to be lost.' An' he tried to explain things to me, how the optecles or suthin' was all askew an' out o' kilter, but I didn't pay much 'tention to that part of it, I was so took up with thinkin' how we could send her to Bost'n. I knowed 'twould cost a mint o' money, an' we was poor enough, ye know, I talked it all over with ma, an' we cried a little, an' prayed a good deal, and bimeby it come into our heads to try Cousin 'Lias.

We hadn't no great hopes, but we writ him a letter, an' we telled him all 'bout Prissy, an' asked him if he couldn't help us. An' there come a answer in a few days, kind o' grumpy an' crusty—for that was 'Lias' way—but it had a fifty dollar note in it. You better b'leve we was glad that day, me an' ma. We hadn't telled Prissy anything 'bout what the doctor 'd said; but now we went to her, an' we out with the hull story, an' showed her the money. But it didn't brighten up the little white mite of a face, or make the old laff come we missed so dreadful bad. She only kind o' sighed an' says, 'I don't care for my eyes now, but if you want me to be cured, I'll do anything for you an' Eunice, ma; you're so good to your little Priss!'

"Well, we took the \$50 note an' we put it into Prissy's workbox, an' we made up our minds we'd start right off the next day but one for Bost'n to see the eye doctor. That was in the mornin' about 10 o'clock. I recollect a'ter I put the money in the work-box an' 'ood it on the bureau in ma's bedroom, I went out to the kitchen to make some black'ry pies, an' all the time I was siffin' in sugar an' rollin', crust an' greasin' my pans, I was a-thinkin' of a thing, an' that money an' the Bost'n doctor. I never can smell stowed black'ries to this day, much more see a pie with black-lookin' juice a-soozin' out through the yeller crust, 'thout thinkin' o' that day, o' little Prissy, an' the \$50 note.

"'Twass that evenin' me an' ma was settin' in the keepin-room, an' Prissy a-layin' down on the sofa, when ma she says, Eunice, I most can't b'leve it's true 'bout 'Lias' sendin' that money. He's a near man, 'Lias is, an' like pullen' his teeth to git money out o' him. Do bring me that note, an' make it seem kind o' real.' I laffed a little, an' says I, 'Well, ma, seein's b'evin', an' I went to the bureau in the nex' room, an' opened the work-box to take out the note; but—'twarn't there!'

I turned over the things, the spoons an' reels an' needles an' wax; I opened the little boxes, an' lifted the lids, an' looked an' looked an' looked, but it warn't there.

"Ma, I called out, kind o' quick an' sharp like, 'have you took that money?' 'Took the money!' says ma, a gitfin' up an' comin' into the bedroom. 'What do you mean, Eunice?'

"Why," says I, all out o' breath an' p'intin' to the mused-up work-box, 'I mean the money's gone—Prissy's money!'

"It can't be," says ma. "You never could find anything 'cept it was right under your nose!" says she; but her voice was a kind o' quavery, an' her hands shook as she turned over the things in the box an' hustled 'em out on the bureau. It didn't do no good; the note was gone.

"At fust we couldn't do nothin', but morn and lament an' run aroun' like crazy folks; but bimeby we thought of little Mosey."

"That boy's took it," says ma; 'I knowed it all the time,' an' an' she run out into the kitchen an' ketchin' up Mosey, who was layin' on the floor with the dog, an' she shook him one way an' then 't'other, an' fetched him into the bedroom, an' she an' me, both to once, we says, 'What have you gone an' done with dear Cousin Prissy's money?' An' Mosey he yelled an' screeched, an' kicked an' scratched an' bit, an' we couldn't get nothin' out on him till Prissy she called him (he always took to Prissy—I don't know who didn't) an' he went up to her an' laid his head down in her lap, an' he says, 'Mosey never took no money. Mosey good boy. On'y took pritty paper out o' Pwissy's box.' Me an' ma was jest goin' to up an' speak agin' but Prissy she shook her head at us, an' says she, very soft an' sweet, a-strokin' his mop o' yeller frizzy hair. 'An' what did Mosey do with the pritty paper?' 'Mosey give it to Butty, poor ole mooly cow. All et up now, down in Butty's tummy.'

"Oh, young people, if you on'y knowed how I felt then! I see it all afore me, how that lime of a boy had rode in on that precious bill—the bill that was to give back Prissy's blue bright eyes that the sight was leavin' so fast; an' how he'd took it out to the barn-yard to play with, an' then tucked it into the old Buttercup's mouth, an' it had gone, gone, gone! I can't rec'lect any more 'bout that night; it's too dark an' dreadful to think of. An' the days that come nex', they was all dreadful too. We couldn't git no light; we dasn't ask Cousin 'Lias for more money, though it was his own flesh an' blood that had lost the bill he sent us, an' Prissy's eyes got wuss, an' she couldn't see much to speak of, an' we was 'way, 'way, down in the deeps. Prissy she was sweet and patient. She see we was cross to Mosey—we couldn't help it, could we, now?—an' so she made it up to him by cossetin' and codlin' him, an' keepin' him with her hours to a time; an' he took to her more an' more, an' 'twas a real cute sight to see him curled up on the sofa by her side, his fat, hard red cheek pressed up to her thin white face, an' his little brown han' a-strokin' her, an' him a callin' her 'Dee-ear Pwissy, p'wissy Pwissy, mine owney-doney Pwissy.'

"One day I was sittin' in the kitchen peelin' apples for a dan dowdy, an' a listenin' to Priss and Mosey in the nex' room. He was mighty lovin' that day, an' he called her all the cunnin'est names you ever heard on, an' bimeby he says, says he, 'Oh, darlin'!' an' then Prissy she up an' bust out cryin', an' she says, 'Oh, Mosey! Mosey! don't never, never call me yer darlin', says she. An' I knowed then she was thinkin' o' Arnold Rice, an' what names he used to call her, an' I tell ye I thought of a few names I'd like to call him. An' I was a-goin' in to see if I could comfort her any, but I heard Mosey a-kissin' her an' a-sayin' 'Don't ky, Don't ky;

Mosey git 'oo pretty things,' an' he slipped down off the sofa an' went a-runnin' up stairs.

"So I says to myself, 'He's the best a'ter all. He's little, an' she don't mind him, an' he's got sech little cunnin' ways, it helps her poor sore little heart.' So I kep' where I was, and I heard Mosey a-comin' down the stairs a-cow-hidin' as usual with his little cow-hide boots he was so proud on; an' he kep' makin' a kind o' mooin' noise. 'Moo-o,' says he, 'here old cow comin', Pwissy,' an' then they goes to talkin', and says she, 'Where did you get this? I ain't seen it sence I was a little girl.' An' says he, 'In my eubby-house up tairs. This ole Butty, poor mooly cow! Then I heard a kind o' rattlin' noise, an' then a rustlin' noise, an' then a rustlin' like paper, an' then nothin' at all for a minute, when sudden there came a kind o' cry, such a queer, sharp, but shaky cry, that I dropped my knife an' the apples, an' ran into the nex' room, an'—Well, this is the first thing I saw."

Unrollin' a large silk handkerchief Cousin Eunice rolled upon the table, around which we crowded at once, a piece of pottery. It was a creamer of the old marbled or tortoise shell ware in the form of a crow, its curled tail making the handle, its nose the spout.

"This cream pot," went on the old lady, 'had been in our family a good spell, but it got put away, an' I hadn't seen it no more'n Prissy had for a long time. It was a-settin' on the little stand by the sofa now, an' right by it, all mussed up an' crumpled, was Cousin 'Lias's fifty-dollar note. I ketchin' it out, I smoothed it out, I forgot little Priss. It was hull, it was there all safe an' soun', and I could ha' cried with joy. But I heard a half sob, a kind o' chokin' sound, an' I looked round quick at the little sister whose eyes would now be saved to me an' ma."

"She warn't lookin' at the note, she warn't lookin' at me, she warn't thinkin', I'd ha' bet o' anythin' short o' heaven an' everlastin' day. She lay a-smilin' sech a smile, an' a-holdin' close up to her poor half-blind eyes some pieces o' paper I couldn't make nothin' on."

"What ails ye?" I says, frightened like; 'what ye got, Prissy?'

"She held the papers out to me, all tored an' creasy, an' she says, a-laffin' right out like a bird, says she, 'He writ it, Arnold did, my own true, good Arnold, the very day he went off. See, it says 'the 28th,' an' that was the time, you know, an' he loved me all the time."

I pieced out the scraps an' spelled out the words—how on airth did she ever do it with her poor red eyes?—an' it really was a note Arnold Rice had writ the day he went off, sain' he was called home to his father, who was took with typhus fever, an' how he'd got to go that very hour in the train with his sister, who was goin' through from Boston, an' how he loved her, an' wanted her to marry him, an' could she, an' when would she write to him, an'—Oh, I can't rec'lect it all; 'twass jest a real love-letter, ye know. An' oh, sech a time. Ma come in, an' we tried to tell her, an' we all talked to once, an' Mosey he undertook to say as how he fed old Butty with 'p'wissy papers in his little tummy.' He'd rolled 'em up an' tucked 'em into the hole in the top here—ye see the lid lifts off, an' when he was a-talkin' o' old Butty, the mooly cow, he meant this old cream-pot he'd got hid away up garrit, an' not old Buttercup in the barn yard."

"Well, we laffed an' we cried, an' we kissed each other, an' we hugged Mosey; an' Priss, her pritty pale face all smiles an' light, she kep' a-sayin' over an' agin, 'I knowed he loved me. I knowed it all the time.' Poor little catur! what had she cried her eyes out for, if she knewed that, I'd like to know? But jest as we was goin' on in a crazy, loony kind o' way, like cats in canin' fits, the side door opened, an' in flew Miss Cap'n Hall, she didn't seem to take no notice o' goin's on. Her face was red an' she was that out o' breath she couldn't hardly speak; an' says she, a-gaspin' an' chokin', 'Oh, Miss Wilcox! Oh, Eunice! Oh, Priscilly! I got a letter from Providence from Mr. Arnold's ma. An' he's ben sick—awful sick; he took the fever from his pa, an' he's ben dang'rous, an' thought he wouldn't git up; but he has, an' she's writ to say he's settin' up; an' jest as soon as he can travel he's comin' to Wellsville, where—jest hark to this, Priscilly, you poor little weedy!—where says his ma, he seems ter've left his heart. Who's got his heart, Prissy, you dear, blessed, abused, sickly little—' But we didn't ketch the last words, because of the hearty smacks she put on Priss's thin cheeks, as she hugged and squeezed her to her honest old heart. She was allers a good soul, Mary Ann Hall."

"But how I am spinnin' this out! 'Fore we got fixed up for Bost'n the red eyes got better, an' old Dr. Terry said he guessed he'd wait 'f he was us, an' see 'f Priss didn't git well herself, without a eye-doctor; an' sure enough she did, an' by the time Arnold Rice came on from Providence the eyes was jest v'ilets agin, blue an' sweet an' soft. An' we sent the fifty-dollar note back to Cousin 'Lias; but it come trav'lin' back agin, d'rected to Miss Priscilly Wilcox, for a weddin' present. For there was a weddin' that very fall, an' Mosey had a bran'-new butternut suit o' clo'es to wear to it, an' stood right up by the bride, a-smugglin' his yeller head up agin' her till old Parson Cook said, 'What God's jined together let her man put asunder,' an' Prissy was Miss Arnold Rice."

"Well, Parson Cook he allers said—I've heard him time an' agin—that 'twass a wonderful Providence all I ben a-tellin' ye, an' interposition, ye know, partic'lar 'bout the findin' the letter an' the money in the old cream-pot. But somehow I never could make it seem that way, though I don't throw no disrespect on Providence. Ye see, what was the use o' that kind o' int'position jest then? If Mosey hadn't fetched that crock'ry cow down, an' the letter turned up, why Mrs. Cap'n Hall would ha' been in a jiffy an' set things right; an' if she hadn't come, why, Arnold hisself would ha' been there in a few days, an' then 'twould ha' been all right. But then you may say, 'But there's the money, how 'bout that?' Well, what was the use o' the money, 'f it don't—I don't like to crit'icis, but seems 's if it might ha' ben fixed dif'rent, an' the cow

found 'fore we got all tucked out with worry an' trouble, 'stead o' turnin' up jest when we didn't need her to set things straight. But I s'pose it's all right; tennerate, it's gone an' passed, an' little Prissy's got a grandson—her son Jabez's youngest boy—that looks the very pictur o' little Mosey, yeller hair an' all, an' I'm savin' up this cream-pot for him.—Harper's Bazar.

Man's Closest Imitators.

Four chimpanzees and an orang-outang have arrived at the N. Y. Aquarium, and are now on exhibition in a room above the fishes. They came in the steamer Hermann on Sunday, having been somewhat more than seven months getting here from the wilds of Africa. When six weeks ago the young chimpanzees "Nip" and "Tuck"—so named on account of their being nip and tuck if they lived in this changeable climate—reached the Aquarium, the fact of their being the first ever brought to this country was commented upon. It can now be said that the United States contains more of these remarkable creatures than are in captivity in all the world besides.

"Nip," as everybody remembers—for his interesting post-mortem examination was widely published—is dead, but "Tuck" remains, making, with the four just arrived, a fascinating quintet of hairy people. The oldest one—who has been given the scanty name of "Ed"—is nine and his companions are five years old, though how anybody has determined this fact, when their visages represent the accumulated wisdom of centuries, is a mystery. They are full of pranks. The three five-year-olds having occasion to dispute the possession of a rope, which dangled from the roof of their cage, glared a few moments at one another, as men would be apt to do, and then fought for it, as men would be sure to do. In the course of the squabble one seized the other—with the regular collar-and-elbow grip—and sought to trip him. The third, taking advantage of his companion's preoccupation, smiled complacently and began to ascend, seeing which the other two immediately ceased hostilities and turned their attention to him. He had by this time got well up the rope, but by mounting the shoulders of his comrade one of the creatures was able to grasp his ankle and succeeded in pulling him down, whereupon all three laughed. The man who has charge of them said "them fellows know what fun is just as well as we do," and, however this may be, they certainly succeed in playing immense practical jokes on one another. "Ed," the eldest chimpanzee, is three feet in height, the others being a foot shorter. The orang-outang—the first ever brought to this country—is exceedingly fierce, and glares through the wires at his more civilized brothers, who ignore him as inferior in a way which seems to leave no doubt of their humanity.

"A Skeleton in Every House."

The origin of the above is briefly this. A young student of Naples, believing himself dying, and fearing the news of his death would break the heart of his widowed mother, who passionately loved him—after much reflection, adopted the following device: He wrote to his mother, telling her he was ill, and that a soothsayer had foretold he could not recover, until he wore a shirt made by a woman who had no trouble—in fact, who was perfectly happy and contented. The widow, in her simplicity, thought that attaining such a garment was an easy task; but after making inquiries from her friends, found that each had a secret care. At last she heard, from several sources, of a lady surrounded by every comfort, and possessing a husband who seemed to think of nothing but making her happy. The old lady hastened to her and made known her wish; the lady made no reply, but took her visitor into an adjoining closet, where she was horror struck at beholding a skeleton suspended from a beam. "For 20 years have I been married," said the lady. "I was forced to marry my husband while loving another; shortly after our wedding, my former lover came one evening to bid me farewell forever; my husband surprised us while together, and instantly stabbed him, whom he unjustly suspected, to the heart; he then caused his skeleton to be preserved, and every day he makes me visit it." The widow concluded that no one was without trouble, and, as her son had desired, she became reconciled to the idea of his loss. Every one has his troubles—there is a skeleton in every house.

A Lesson in Modesty.

At the last meeting of the Lime Kiln Club, Brother Gardner rose up, swept the hall with the glance of an eagle, and said:

Some fokes has got de impresshun dat the man wot does de mos' whoopin' an' yellin' an' attracts de mos' attenshun am de chap wot makes de bigges' pile o' cash, but don't you be lieh it! De empty wood wagons makes five times de noise dat de costly keridge do. De burdock takes up ten times de room dat de tulip do, but de tulip hez de bulge on de burdock when it comes down to beauty and market value. De modest man hez all de bizness chances dat de forward man hez; he keeps on gainin' de respect ob de world an' bimeby he crawls to de top ob de den coop, while de blow-hard rolls inter de ditch. Modesty am its own reward. It am capital in debank; it am a purty far sort o' religion. Stan back! Don't try to git dar befo' all de rest. Doan' be shootin' off dem moufs for de simple sake of usin' up yer spar' time.—Det. Free Press.

Scarcely a week passes now that fifty or more horses are not shipped by steamers from New York for Europe. They come mainly from Canada and Western New York. Those already sent have been purchased by the British Government for cavalry and for light and heavy road service. The Anchor line steamers took out for the London and Glasgow markets last week 190 horses, and the National line steamer Erin took out sixty-six for the Liverpool market. Both of the above lines have room engaged for a large number for next Saturday's steamers.

How Lead Pencils are Made.

The April number of Scribner has an interesting article on the subject of the lead pencil monopoly. It is full of curious information. The graphite of which pencils are made is used for a variety of purposes:

Possessing smoothness without stickiness, graphite is indispensable for dry lubrication, as in the action-work of the piano and the slides of the pipe-organ. For lubrication of wooden surfaces in machinery, for polishing shot and the like, and for a variety of purposes in the trades it has great value. American graphite, being of two distinct formations, is adapted for both crucibles and pencils; that of Ceylon, being of a single formation or kind, is suitable for crucibles only.

The only graphic mine of consequence in this country is at Ticonderoga, N. Y., owned and worked by the Dixon Crucible Company, of Jersey City. The mine closely resembles an anthracite coal mine in external and internal appearance, some of the workings being 300 feet below the surface, ventilated by air-shafts, or by mechanical appliances. The graphite runs in nearly vertical veins inclosed in hard gneiss rock, which is first removed by blasting on each side of the vein, leaving that standing inclosed in its rock wall, somewhat like a partition in a house; the wall is then broken up, and the lumps of graphite, separated as nearly as possible from the rock, are lifted to the surface, only so much of the rock itself being taken

as is necessary to keep the working place clear. The large veins are of the "foliated" or crystallized formation, used only for crucibles, the compact or granulated form of deposit, which alone is available for pencil-making, being in small veins, and what miners call "pockets." The two formations lie together, but are not united closely.

The graphite, reduced to a powder just coarse enough to leave its natural glistening appearance, is mixed with water to the proper consistency, a peculiar clay brought down the Rhine from Mayence being added to give it cohesion, with a little fine charcoal to give it porousness.

The first process in lead-making is to separate the graphite dust further according to fineness. It is mixed with sufficient water to run very freely, and is then turned into a hopper, from which the water runs slowly through a series of tubs. The coarsest and heaviest particles settle to the bottom of the first tub, the next coarsest and heaviest in the next, and so on, the movement of the water being made very gentle, on reaching the last tub, the powder, being twice as heavy as water, and sinking in it if undisturbed, has so far settled that the water discharges at the top nearly clear. After the flow is stopped, and the powder has been allowed to settle, the clear water is withdrawn by removing successively, beginning with the upper one, a number of plugs inserted in holes in the side of each tub, care being used not to agitate the contents so as to disturb the deposited dust; this being done properly, the deposit is removed through the gates at the bottom of each tub.

For the finest pencils the deposit from the last tub only is used. It is now mixed with the pipe clay from Germany in the proportions of seven of clay and ten of graphite by weight. The graphite is of extraordinary purity, having only a trace of impurity amounting to one-twentieth of one per cent. After this mixture of clay and graphite to the consistency of thick cream, it is ground between two flat stones. It is then inclosed in canvass bags, and the water forced out under hydraulic pressure until it becomes thick dough. It then goes to the forming press, where the lead is forced through a plate perforated with holes of the shape and size desired for the pencil. In this condition it is plastic and tough, and can be woven off at any length. One coil which was exhibited at Philadelphia by the Dixon Company was 4,000 feet long. The best wood for pencils is the cedar of Florida. Even the European pencil-makers go there for wood for their finest pencils. The logs are sawed into blocks or strips of suitable lengths. The pencils in the Dixon factory are made six at a time, each pencil of two parts. These are made so accurately that any two slips fit perfectly. The Dixon factory groove both pieces, and the lead is received equally in both. In the English pencils it is received only in one piece, the other acting only as a cover.

A most rigid system of discipline prevails. Not a pencil can be taken by an operative without being missed, and the penalty is instant dismissal. Some months ago an employee in the crucible factory strutted into the pencil factory, and, not being aware of the counting board which registers every pencil, he quietly took one. But it was missed, and upon investigation he was discovered and discharged.

The late Joseph Dixon, who made the first American pencils in 1830, was unsuccessful in consequence of the cheapness of foreign labor. He soon gave up the contest. But our machinery is rapidly overcoming this.

The Centennial has shown that Switzerland is beaten, as confessed and reported by her own representatives of watch-making, and nothing but the swift and successful copying of the American use of machinery can save the American market for the Swiss watch; it is questionable, indeed, whether the time for doing that is not past, and whether the only thing remaining to be saved is not the foreign market, which the American watch is already invading. A similar course of trade is almost certain to follow in the matter of pencils. The European has the advantage of cheap labor, and only this has enabled him to compete; but machinery counts so heavily upon the other side that he is destined, unless he can modify his methods so as to keep his position, to lose the American market, as the Swiss watch-makers have lost it, and then to find himself obliged to compete for the home market. The American pencil-makers have proceeded from the first upon the American plan of having machinery do the work.

Ten grades of graphite pencils are now made at the Dixon manufactories, and over 400 different styles. This factory produces about 80,000 pencils per day, and is about one third the number used in the United States. It is estimated that the cost of lead pencils for the United States is nearly \$4,000,000 annually.

SATURDAY, April 27, 1878.

To have remained neutral in the late University imbroglio would have been a crime. As an Alumnus of the University, we should have been justly censurable had the COMMERCIAL remained an unconcerned spectator, when as we believed a dangerous and unscrupulous man was seeking to destroy it, under the hollow hearted plea of sympathy for a crippled soldier, over whom he alone held the scorpion whip, ten per cent. mortgages. He was willing to annihilate Michigan's pride and boast if he could only punish a couple of men connected with the institution, and for whom he had fostered an intensity of hate rarely equalled. We are glad that so many of the class of 1850 stand by the University, and will unite with the large majority of the alumni in other classes to keep out henceforth this pestiferous Rose—Douglas matter. It would be a just retribution to the citizens of Ann Arbor who have aided in this onslaught on the University, if it had proved successful. The mourners in this city and many other parts of the State for Ann Arbor alone, would have been few—less than accompanied Tweed to his burial.

REGENT Cutcheon's speech at the late meeting of the board made a profound impression all over the state. The people of Michigan are getting to see that Beal has been operating all the way through for *Rice A. Beal* instead of Rose. He has got an elephant on hand he wants to dispose of, that incongruous collection of little value to the University, and already well paid for. Once rid of this elephant with a decree cancelled, and \$10,000 clear gain besides in his pocket, then Rose and his unbounded sympathy for the "crippled soldier" will ooze out of his finger ends. Depend upon it every proposition of Beal's will bear close watching. "The cat is in the bag" every time. We give the part of the speech bearing on Rose and Douglass:

He did not believe for a moment in the cry which had been raised of conspiracy against Rose. He called attention to the fact that the legislative investigating committee did not have the powers of the court and to the fact that the question of forgery did not come before them. The statement of Senator Christiancy had misled many: "No forgery, hence no defalcation; Rose was innocent." That was the question; but there was \$2,400 in which the question of forgery was not involved. He was amazed that such a careful lawyer as Senator Christiancy should have overlooked this fact, which he attributed to the haste in which the Senator had written. The Regent then gave a history of the bill in charge, and of its amendment, showing that the Regents had settled upon that suit, and had requested that it be pushed as speedily a termination as possible. The two men were put on an absolute equality in this suit. The case came on for the trial, which was one of the ablest ever had in this circuit. The court was assisted by eminent counsel on both sides from abroad, and himself deliberated some six weeks on the case. His vote at the January meeting not to discharge suit against Rose was founded upon elementary law. If the resolution had passed it would have been null and void. Every lawyer understood this. It was an elementary legal principle which had existed for over 200 years, as G. V. N. Lothrop said in a letter to the Regent, which he read. During the last ten days he had studied the case as to its merits carefully; had read the reports of all the Regent's investigating committees, of the legislative committee and Judge Huntington's decision; the latter with especial care. From the careful examination of the case during the past ten days he could not upon his conscience say that he believed Rose innocent and did not see how he could vote for the resolution. He had always desired to treat both Rose and Douglass alike, and to vote for that resolution would be to depart from that impartiality. He had had a tremendous conflict between duty and sympathy. The conduct of Rose was absolutely incompatible with innocence.

A Needed Union.

Mrs. M. S. Starr, in her late valuable address, accepting the office of President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of this city, for the second time, made a timely appeal for union. "Shoulder to shoulder and hand to hand and with hearts united to God," in behalf of temperance work. She commended highly the citizens prayer meeting under the direction of the "union" as a source of great good, and made the following important suggestions in regard to the finances:

"We all know, every one feels more interested in a work in which they have money invested. As for instance, if a man has stock in a certain railroad, how much more eagerly he watches the interests of that road than any other. So with us; if we each of us contribute a little amount to further the interests of the union, we will take more interest in the workings of it and want to know what is being done. I would therefore suggest that every sister who wishes to know just how much she pays a year, give the sum of fifty cents, and those who do not care to keep any account of what they give, drop into a box which could be placed in the room, three, or five cents per week, thus giving all an equal chance of being interested in the work of the union. And now, my sisters, one and all, as we are commencing our second year, and are about to enter our new room, which has been so generously offered to us and for which we are very thankful, let us all come to the front and do all that lies in our individual power to let the enemy know that we are conscious of the necessity of united action."

We will add, 1st, If the work in this direction is to be a permanent one, it will largely depend upon the women. But 2nd, The permanent value of the Women's work will depend upon its being based on the bottom principles of God's word, bravely protesting and witnessing against not only one single form of wrong doing, but any form that would cloak itself under the very noble

cause they are trying to promote. Success is not simply doubtful, but a questionable success which is built on a false basis. For "shoulder to shoulder, hand to hand and with hearts united to God," means building on a broad foundation, the "rock of ages," countenancing nothing that shall demoralize, destroy and bring a lasting reproach upon the temperance cause itself. When Christian Temperance Women daily with the devil under any form or disguise, and with bated breath countenance compromise, then vote to the land, and a genuine lasting temperance reform is far distant. A union to cloak and cover up the evils associated with a good cause means one of no long continuance and of little ultimate blessing while it does continue. We have plead very earnestly for the right of women to vote, using as a leading argument, that as voters their ballots would be found on the right side of all moral questions without compromise or questioning. If now women under the banner of a Christian Temperance Union, tremble and excuse and foster, and show the white feather in the face of one that is to overwhelm the very cause they have at heart, while doing an incalculable mischief to the rising generation of boys, and an infinite sight more because shielded by this good cause and Christian women, then while the fundamental principle of duty to bestow this political prerogative remains the same, a most effective argument in its behalf is gone and unavailable. "If this in the green tree, what in the dry?" We trust that our women, specially Christian women, will cement a union, if need be stand as a forlorn hope for a temperance reform that shall be an unmixed good, a cup full of heavenly blessing to the community at large.

An agent of one of the leading Hartford fire insurance companies told Gen. Banks the other day that the disastrous fires in the country were making a heavy drain upon the resources of insurance companies. In reply to inquiry as to the cause of those frequent fires, he said that the warehouses and establishments of solvent firms are seldom destroyed by fire—which is a Delphic oracular way of saying that the insurance companies have to make business losses good by paying for the goods which can't be sold and which are therefore burned up. This is a new, but very undesirable, way of relieving the "glut" in the market.—*Post and Tribune.*

"Why is Ireland sometimes called 'Hibernia'?" For the same reason that Scotland is sometimes called "Caledonia," and England "Britannia." Those names were anciently applied to those countries. When and how did the leap-year custom of ladies inviting gentlemen to parties, popping the question, etc., originate? Leap-year is so called because it leaps forward a day compared with the ordinary year. The custom you speak of is a modern one, and we can find no account of who originated it.—*Free Press.*

A THOUGHTLESS person is of necessity a coarse and selfish person. When people do wrong to their neighbors, and give pain unnecessarily, to say "I did not think" puts forward no plea for tolerance, but is rather a reason for condemnation, and an additional peg on which to hang a sermon of rebuke. They should have thought; there is no good reason why they did not think; and if they did not, then they did wrong; and wrong is always wrong and reprehensible.—*Dexter Leader.*

It was not till Christianity became corrupted, that its followers became soldiers.—*Clarkson.*

The retention of war trophies in places of Christian worship is an insult to common sense.—*Ladd.*

German Syrup.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed, free of charge, by druggists in this country to those afflicted with consumption, asthma, croup, severe coughs, pneumonia, and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your druggist, and ask what he knows about it. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. For sale by all druggists. 733-ait



I have got the only genuine Chilled Plow, made at South Bend, Ind., which is the OLIVER. The Plow that all other manufacturers are trying to imitate, and do as near as they dare without coming in contact with the law. The Plow that all dealers are crying down and in the same breath say, "ours is as good as the OLIVER." New Patterns this year and \$3 cheaper than last. Other parties are advertising that they sell OLIVER Chilled Plow extras. If one quarter of an apple makes a whole one, they are—

I shall after April 1st be able to undersell the manufacturers and their agents of the McCullough No. 22 Curtis plow points and landisides, and also points for the Welling (so called Chilled) plows by about 10 per cent. Their points will not be made in two pieces as they make and sell the OLIVER. I shall commence at a price of 35 cents each for landisides and points.

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In all the new STYLES AND NOVELTIES of the SEASON.

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I cannot say "Prices to suit the times," because I cannot say what is implied by that term; but this I can say, my prices shall be uniform, the same to every man, woman, and child, whether of high standing or of low degree. When a price is changed, it shall be changed to all alike.

I mean to give honest weights when I sell, take no more than that when I buy, and shall rely upon a discriminating people for an encouraging patronage.

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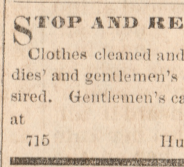
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This is the Bell that rings away To arouse the people and gray Unto this fact, which here we lay— If you would not be bald or gray, Use the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

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Local Matters.

SATURDAY, April 27, 1878.

Normal Items.

H. J. Curran, Normal class of '77, is in town.

Prof. Walters, a member of the visiting committee, was at the Normal on Thursday. The new janitor seems to understand his business in many respects, but he had better unlock that door a little earlier.

L. M. Kellogg is trying to get the average age of the graduates of '78. It worked all right with the gentlemen, but when he came to the ladies he didn't find out worth a cent.

The lecture delivered by Prof. Steere was both interesting and instructive; his descriptions were clear and vivid, free from any attempt at oratory, yet the whole was expressed in the best language, embellished with numerous amusing stories.

The Normal Lyceum gives an entertainment next Friday evening, May 3d, assisted by Miss Hewitt, Messrs. Swaine and Young. The programme is as follows: First, Necktie social. Second, Recitations and music. Third, Refreshments, ice cream and cake. An attempt has been made to make the exercises as interesting as possible. Admission, ten cents. The ladies are requested to hand their neckties to the committee on entertainment before Friday, May 3d. Doors open at seven o'clock, P. M.

THE SCHOOL MEETING.

\$30,000 APPROPRIATED TO REBUILD THE SEMINARY.

\$4,000 for a School in the Fourth Ward.

AN INCOMPETENT CHAIRMAN.

The school meeting was largely attended. An intense excitement was evident. The chairman, C. Woodruff, made a statement of the plan adopted by the Board, and pressed a first-class building, suitable for a high school, a hall, etc., costing \$30,000. It looked as if the proposition might be voted down, the Fourth Warders being evidently united to floor any proposition that left them in the cold. \$4,000 was their ultimatum. After considerable skirmishing, upon amendments for a \$25,000 building, and then \$20,000, by shrewd management on the part of Capt. Allen the original motion and amendments were tabled, while the \$4,000 was voted to the Fourth Warders. That gun spiked, and the \$30,000, enforced by a masterly speech by Channcey Joslin, was voted without opposition. Mr. F. P. Bogardus was the champion for \$25,000. But the moment his backers over the river were satisfied, he had a forlorn hope on hand. Capt. Allen, taking advantage of this fact, and the impression made by Mr. Joslin's speech, begged the question by affirming an evident preponderant sentiment for \$30,000; and just then the vote was called for, taken, and carried—an unexpected swoop of affirmative votes—and then there was an immediate adjournment.

The resolution places the whole matter of choice of plans, building in the hands of the Board. D. B. Greene made an effective speech. Another party began one and was seated by the incompetency of the chair in failing to preserve order and in unjustly calling the person speaking out of order.

One minute more would have finished his remarks, to the purport that a building is needed that shall be a type of the culture and educational aspirations of our people; that every laboring man is deeply interested. Men of means can send their children abroad. If their children desire to rise in the world and get an education facilities must be afforded at home.

For the Commercial.

The ninth anniversary of the W. M. C. occurred on the 19th of April in the lecture room of the Presbyterian church. This occasion brought together the several bands of the Presbyterian society, engaged in efforts to aid the cause of Christian missions. The meeting was opened by prayer, followed by a report from each separate band. Benny Keith, President of the India workers, told what their efforts had done, being an aggregate of twenty dollars. Will not the small offer of these ladies develop in them an interest in missions and a spirit of benevolence which will lead them to do good as they have opportunity? Should not Christian parents watch the incipient purposes and actions of their boys and give a right bent to the plastic mind?

Miss Lottie Earl read a prettily written report from the little gleaners, telling of what their busy fingers had wrought. Miss Lumbie read her report from the Rice Mission band. The members of this society, she says, are mostly girls in school, and largely dependent on their own resources. But they love the cause of missions, and cheerfully give what they can.

Miss Hattie Weed's report spoke of trials and discouragements which had for a time perplexed, but the clouds were dispersed, and the signs gave hope.

Mrs. Edwards, treasurer of the Woman's Band, read a report full of encouragement. Has received from the different bands a sum exceeding \$400.

Miss Carrie Weed read a paper earnestly commending us to be in sympathy with the Saviour, to co-operate with the Holy Spirit, in carrying forward the cause of Christ, touchingly alluding to some who had been efficient workers with us, but who had gone to be present with their Lord.

The former officers were unanimously elected to serve for the coming year.

Closed with the doxology, all returning to our homes feeling it was "good to be there." E. P. W.

ITEMS FROM THE SALINE "STANDARD."—Prof. Putnam, of the Normal, Ypsilanti, will talk temperance at the hall, May 26th.

Rev. Mr. Richmond, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Ypsilanti, officiated at the Presbyterian Church of this place last Sabbath morning and evening.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "REGISTER."

Rev. Dr. Haskell preached the memorial sermon of the late T. W. Merrill, in the First Baptist Church at Lansing, on Sunday last, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The track-layers were at the church near Druse's, on Tuesday, and will nearly reach the north line of York to-morrow; perhaps cross into Pittsfield.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "REGISTER."—*Real Estate Sales.*—Thos. H. Geer to Elmina P. Howe and Eliza North, one piece of land in section 2 and one piece in section 35, Pittsfield; also a piece of land in section 35, and a piece in section 34, Ann Arbor, \$12,000.Elvira P. Howe to Thos. H. Geer, two pieces of land in block one, south of Huron street, range six east, Ann Arbor; \$4,500.John G. Blumhardt, three pieces of land containing 120 acres, in section five, Saline township; \$5,000.Anna E. and W. W. Nichols to Carlos Hill, part of lots eleven, ten and nine, in block two, south of Huron street, and range six east, Ann Arbor; \$2,500.Rebecca A. Holloway to David B. Blanchard, 80 acres in section fifteen, Sylvan township; \$2,800.Robert F. Edwards to Wm. M. Smith, part of lot ten in Morse and Ballentine's addition to Ypsilanti; \$350.Lydia A. Town to John S. Jenness, lot 475 in the recorded plat of Ypsilanti; \$280.Stephen D. Conger to Geo. S. Rawson, 40 acres in section fifteen, Bridgewater; \$1,500.Mary Ann Hosmer to Emma E. Jenness, lot 33 in western addition to Ypsilanti; \$500.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "COURIER."—Rev. Mr. Parlin, of Ypsilanti, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church last Sunday evening.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Austin Wood, James B. Gott and William W. Douglas, has been appointed by the stockholders of the Ann Arbor Gaslight Co. to examine the company's books.

Upon numerous fences and houses can be seen the brightening work of the painter's brush. As a rule the houses of this place are kept brightly painted, which, with our pleasant and shady streets, and many attractive residences, charms the eyes of all visitors.

L. Davis Esq., township clerk of Ann Arbor town, will be sixty-six years old the twenty-ninth day of this month, and W. A. Millard, Esq., highway commissioner of the same town, will be sixty-six years of age the thirtieth day of this month; and, what seems strange, they look near enough alike to be brothers.

J. J. Parshall, who owns a farm near the city in the township of Ann Arbor, has lost thirteen very valuable sheep within a few days—one a ewe, for which he paid seven dollars,—by dogs. We call attention to this fact to remind the supervisors of their duty to tax the curs, for the townships are liable, under the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, for all such losses.

Last Friday the people of Milan celebrated the completion of the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad to that point, by having a rousing mass meeting with appropriate speeches and feasting. Several persons from this place attended, and all say that the people of that place are much pleased with the prospects of having the road completed at an early day. Upon the day in question one mile of track was laid, and with the rapid progress they are making but a few months will elapse before the iron horse will be thundering into this place over the road.

—*Blackwoods Magazine* for April (Republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York) contains an unusual amount of light reading. The serial "Mine is Thine" is continued, and another, called "John Caldigate," is commenced, and there is, besides, a short story or sketch, showing how a turn of the wheel of fashion revives an old style and makes it new again. Several pages are devoted to Martin's Translations from Heine, and there is also a little poem by Austin Dobson, "To Ethel, who wishes she had lived 'In teapots of hood and hoop, or while the patch was worn.'" There is a long and interesting review, with numerous quotations, of "The Moor and the Loch," by John Colquhoun, which describes salmon-fishing, and the shooting of all sorts of game, even seal and eagles. Part XI. of "The Storm in the East," is a discussion of the events of the war, which were recapitulated last month. The closing article discusses the probability of the meeting of Congress.

The periodicals republished by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly*, *Edinburgh*, *Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the postage is prepared by the Publishers.

The appointment of Howard calls to mind the story of the office-seeker who wanted a Secretaryship or a foreign mission, but who, failing to obtain either of these positions, went lower and lower in the scale until despairingly, he announced his willingness to take a pair of breeches. It is possible that Howard wanted a big office at first, that finding he could get nothing better he at length consented to take a Territorial appointment, and that the suggestion of his great importance as a politician has been accepted by Hayes merely because it will tickle Howard's vanity without doing anyone else harm. If Mr. Howard goes to Dakota, sparsely settled as it is, and with the day of its Statehood so far off as it must be, in the expectation that he will ever gain the prize which he sought so unsuccessfully in Michigan, it only shows that when political ambition once gets hold of an American citizen it keeps a pretty hard clutch upon him.—*Detroit Free Press.*

When the great watering places of Germany had their gambling tables, licensed by government, which derived large sums from this source, it was inevitable that they were frequented by a class of men and women who followed this business as a profession. In many of the towns they became in such numbers and took up their abode for the season, so as to give tone to the society, driving away another and better class of people, and making all the amusements of the place to take such a complexion as would be congenial to prevailing classes. So the gambling fraternity became the aristocracy. And it is a fact, painful and humiliating to say, that the population, the permanent population, of such a city as Wiesbaden, one of the very best watering places in all Germany, has actually decreased since the gambling licence had been revoked, and the people are confined to the ordinary

honest modes of livelihood. When I was here twenty years ago, the public halls of resort, where the company congregated daily for conversation, and drinking the waters, was also the site of the gaming tables, where if I remember rightly, this M. Blanc, who died recently, was the presiding genius, or the director of the bank which furnished the material for the play. He was the lessee of several of these tables in various parts of Germany. It was his habit to give freely to churches and other benevolent objects, on the double principle that he hoped to get favor in the world to come, also, if he gave part of his illgotten gains to charitable uses, I am quite sure it did not help him any in this world, and he knows whether it helped him any beyond. But if the gamblers and all their train have departed from this beautiful place, they are succeeded by the more appropriate class of people, the invalids, and in large they who are afflicted with rheumatism or gout.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seat of North Carolina,' at the same price?" 721-722

—With what complacency must the lady who uses Glen's Sulphur Soap glance at her mirror, for there she sees reflected a complexion devoid of blemish. The peerless purifier may be relied upon to remedy all skin irritations. Sold by all Druggists. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c. Apr

MARRIED.

TRIPP-BURBANK. In this city, April 20th, '78, by Rev. J. S. Boyden, S. S. Tripp and Harriet J. Burbank, both of Saline.

CHILDS-HAZELTON. On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Hartford, Mich., by the Rev. S. Hendrick, Charles W. Childs, of Ypsilanti, and M. Ella Hazelton.

Local and Special Notices.

"MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER,"

To all who wish anything in the line of Alpacaes, Mohairs, Brilliantines, Cashmeres, Jaconets, Victorias, Wainsooks, Piques, Linens, Napkins, and Damasks, it will pay you to call and examine Goods and Prices, as we will not be undersold. E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

WE HAVE WAITED

These two long years for the Old Painter (that has been here forty-two years, and resides on corner of Cross and Washington Streets) to come home. In a few days—he will be here. Of course we shall then have our houses painted. April 27th 1878 (W4) PIONEERS.

NOTICE.

The adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Trade Association, for the transaction of such business as may regularly come before such meeting, will be held on Saturday, the fourth day of May next, at the office of the company, at which time and place all the uncollected notes, bonds, judgments, accounts and demands of the said association will be exposed for sale at public auction. Dated April 24th, 1878. J. WEBSTER CHILDS, Pres't, ALBERT CRANE, Secretary.

ONE SWALLOW

Don't make a spring, but nine grasshoppers out of every ten do. Smith's Saleratus made by the new process makes the biscuits light and spongy. Use only three quarters as much as of other brands and be happy. Call for Smith's Saleratus. Manufactured by HENRY S. SMITH & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE.

I offer for sale on favorable terms, the farm of 175 acres lately owned by E. M. Comstock, situated in the township of Ypsilanti. For terms, inquire of Thomas Ninde, of Ypsilanti City. WILBER WEST. 736w3

ON HAND ONCE MORE.

Parties wishing trees can be suited both in price and quality by calling at my residence. I have a large stock to dispose of CHEAP FOR CASH. 736w2 R. ACKLEY.

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist.

Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours 8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

"FIRE, FIRE,"

Our line of Notions, such as Ribbons, Ties, Laces, Fringes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs and Rushes, are of the latest styles and designs. Please call and examine, we will guarantee prices. E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

RING'S VEGETABLE AMBEROSIA.

This old and popular hair preparation, like its effects upon the heads of those who use it, shows a perpetual youth. It restores gray hair to its original color! It eradicates dandruff from the head! It cures humors of the scalp! It prevents falling of the hair, and frequently restores hair to the head when it has become bald! See advertisement in to-day's paper. 737-738

"LADIES, LADIES,"

Have you seen our One Dollar Corset, they cannot be beaten, and our One Dollar Kid Glove is the best and those Fifty cent Two Button Kid Gloves are giving complete satisfaction. E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

"HEAL THYSELF"

By using Wright's Cough Syrup. Only 25 cents a bottle.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

Have a full line of Clothes and Clothing, also a new assortment of Carpets and Oil Clothes, latest patterns and designs. Please remember that we do not intend to be undersold, as to quality of goods and prices. E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

WE CAN SAFELY ASSERT

That Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup is the best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and all pulmonary complaints. Call on your druggist and try a bottle. The price is only 25 cents. Sold by Fred F. Ingram

USE YOUR CREDIT SPARINGLY.

Your brain logically, your hands effectually, and Wright's Cough-Syrup properly, and you will succeed in your business. 25 cents.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS,

Chest and Throat are so prevalent in our ever changing climate, that such a medicine as Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup is invaluable to the whole community. It cures almost instantly. Price 25 cents. Sold by Fred F. Ingram.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS

Placed in the Ladies' Library. April 24, 1878. Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby. Thomas Hughes. The American. Henry James. The American. E. Prentiss. Life of Pope Pius IX. T. A. Trollope. Faust, 2 vols. translated by Bayard Taylor. Goethe. Our New Way Round the World. C. C. Coffin. Tales from the "Atlantic Monthly." E. E. Hale and others. Wrecked on a Reef. F. E. Raynal. Poems with Biography of Lord Byron. Alfred Tennyson. Poems with Biography of Robert Burns. D. G. Mitchell. About Old Story Tellers. William Black. Green Pastures and Picaresque. Oliver Goldsmith. What to Wear. E. S. Phelps. Poems. Walter Scott. To the Sun. Jules Verne. Hector Servadac. Theodore Winthrop. Edwin Brothcroft. Canoe and Saddle. John Brent. Life in the Open Air. The Old Regime in Canada. Francis Parkman. Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV. Francis Parkman. Two Years Before the Mast. Richard H. Dana. Ancient Life History of the Earth. H. A. Nicholson. The Two Chancellors (Bismarck and Gortschakoff). Julian Klaczko. The Bride of the Rhine. Geo. E. Waring. Poems. Thomas Moore. King Henry V. Wm. Shakespeare. The American Girl in a Boy's College. The Young Llanero. W. H. G. Kingston. Mark Swarthy. Mandell Creighton. The Age of Elizabeth. James Gardner. Houses of Lancaster and York. W. Washburn. Edward III. Bayard Taylor. Greece and Russia. Bayard Taylor. Egypt and Iceland. Bayard Taylor. Fall of the Stuarts. E. Hale. The World's Fair, Philadelphia, 1876. F. A. Walker. Cyprus. Louis Palma Di Cesnola. Egypt to Japan. Henry M. Field. Mycenae. Dr. Henry Schliemann. Footsteps of the Master. H. B. Stowe. Life of Washington. Irving. Life of the Prince Consort (3d vol.). Martin.

MRS. PARSONS

Takes this opportunity to thank her appreciative patrons for past favors, and also to say that while the Ladies and Gentlemen are securing spring wardrobe, fashionable dresses, etc., she has secured corresponding attractions for her gallery, enabling her to take pictures with all the modern improvements, including scenic back grounds, and other accessories. Call and see my specimen pictures. 683 Mrs. J. H. PARSONS

CHILL CURE!

SAFE AND SURE. Dr. Wilhoft's Tonic is curative and protective. It will cure chills and protect from further attacks. Its reputation is established. Its composition is simple and scientific. It contains no poison. It acts promptly, and its effects are permanent. It is cheap, because it saves doctors' bills. It is harmless, speedy in action, and delightful in its effects. Try it and prove all that's said. G. R. Finlay & Co., proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists. 736w2

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELRY REPAIRER AND CLEANER. Satisfaction guaranteed. At A. H. Hicklin's bakery, at the Depot. JOHN BIDDLE. 729

Old Papers

For sale cheap. Call next door to the Commercial office.

THE GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY AND PILLS.

The success that these medicines have met with since their introduction to the public some years ago proves plainly to the most skeptical that they are medicines that perform what they are advertised to do. The virtues of these medicines have been well tested, and have withstood their trial in a most satisfactory manner. For diseases of the Blood, Liver, Lungs, etc., they are unsurpassed. We have testimonials of miraculous cures of these diseases, and of many others. If any one is afflicted, let him try a bottle of the remedy and a box of Pills. No injurious effects will follow their use to the most delicate person, as they are purely vegetable, there being no mineral matter in them. The cost is small, while the advantages derived from their use will doubly repay you for your expense and trouble. Try these great remedies, and be convinced that they are no humbug. No one who has tried the Shoshonees Pills has ever pronounced an unfavorable opinion of them; no family where they have been used will be without them. Full information may be had on all particulars touching the use, and the experience of those who have used them, by securing the Treatise or the circular from your druggist, free. Price of the remedy in pint bottles, \$1; Pills, 25 cts. a box. Prepared only by FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all medicine dealers. 735-41ne alt

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by O. A. AINSWORTH Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

YPSILANTI, April 19, 1878. APPLES, per bbl, \$3.00@3.50. APPLES—Dried, 4@5. BUCK FLOUR—\$4.00. BEANS—60@1.10. BUTTER—18. CORN—10@42c per bu. CHICKENS—Dressed 5@7c. CHICKENS—Live, 4c. DRESSED HOGS, \$3.75@4.00. EGGS—Command 8c. HAY—\$8@10 per ton according to quality. HIDES—@5c. HONEY—In cap, 20c@30c. HAMS—3@10c. LARD—The market stands at 8@9c. ONIONS—30c per bbl. OATS, new, 24@25. PORK—In bbl.—\$10.50@11.50. POTATOES—18@20. TIMOTHY SEED—\$1.75@2.00. TURKEYS—Live, 7c @8c. WHEAT, EXTRA—\$1.18. " No. 1 — 1.20. " " — 1.15. BUCK WHEAT—\$0.50.

I respectfully invite the attention of property owners to the following companies which I represent:

Imperial Northern Insurance Co., Liverpool, Capital, \$23,000,000.

Western Department Continental, Capital, \$3,000,000.

Rhode Island, Capital, \$1,000,000.

Traders', Chicago. Capital, \$500,000.

Not only first-class, reliable companies, but at reasonable rates and losses promptly paid. Office at the Depot. Call and see me.

M. L. Shutts. 729-740

FREEDMAN BROS. & CO.

Are now prepared to offer an extraordinary large assortment of

NOVELTIES, STAPLES

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

At Extremely Low Prices.

SILKS.

We offer this week 50 pieces Summer Silks all good styles and a very fair quality at 50c a yard. The same grade is held by importers at 60c. We offer our best at 75c and warrant it cheapest in the market.

We call particular attention to our Black Silk at \$1.50, the best value ever offered and but a small quantity left.

MILLINERY.

Our Millinery Department is now replete with all Spring Novelties. New Flowers, New Straw and Chip Hats, New Silks, New Trimmings, and at extremely low prices.

Cloaks and Suits.

In this Department we are offering special inducements. Silks and Cachemire Scaques and Fichues, Silk Stuff Suits, Wrappers, Children's Dresses and Cloaks. The most complete assortment in the State.

Gents' F'nish'g Goods.

Having just opened a Gents' Furnishing Goods Department, we are offering great inducements in White and Colored Shirts, Underwear, Fan-y Hosiery, Fancy Neckwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc. We sell a splendid 4-ply Collar for \$1.50 per doz. Sold elsewhere for \$2.50 per doz. Our 4-ply Cuff at 25 cents per pair, we guarantee equal to any sold in the city at 50 cents.

HOSIERY.

100 doz. Gents' English Half Hose at 25c, imposters' price. 100 doz. Ladies' Balbriggan extra long Hose at 25c.

We are making very strong efforts to do a large Hosiery trade, and consumers will find on our counters this season the largest assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hosiery ever shown in Detroit.

GLOVES.

We offer our genuine Kid Glove at the following prices, and positively assert it the cheapest Glove ever offered. 2 buttons at \$1.00 3 " " 1.25 4 " " 1.50 6 " " 1.75

comprising only the latest shades.

We have owing to the above, reduced our \$1 Kid which has always had a good reputation, to 75c for 2-buttons, a glove unequalled in this city at the price.

We still continue to offer, in spite of a large advance, our celebrated 50c 2-button Kid in all desirable street and opera shades.

Housekeeping Goods.

We have now in stock by far the best assortment ever shown, comprising staples and novelties at surprising low prices.

10 pieces all linen Damask at 25c. 10 pieces splendid quality Bleached Damask at \$1, former price \$1.50. 25 pieces Glass Toweling at 15c, former price 25c. 100 pieces Russia Crash, 12 1/2c, regular price 10c. 50 doz. Napkins at \$2, never before sold less than \$3. 50 Marcellus Quilts at \$3, splendid quality.

Unlaundered Shirts.

Just received, 200 doz. Gents' Shirts at 75c, made of good Cotton and Linen perfect fitting and well made.

CARPETS!

Our Spring stock is being augmented every day, and we offer a large line of

BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, INGRAINS, OIL CLOTHS, LINEUMS.

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Freedman Bros. & Co., 147, 149, 151

WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT.

FARMERS! FARMERS! J. H. Sampson

Has the celebrated

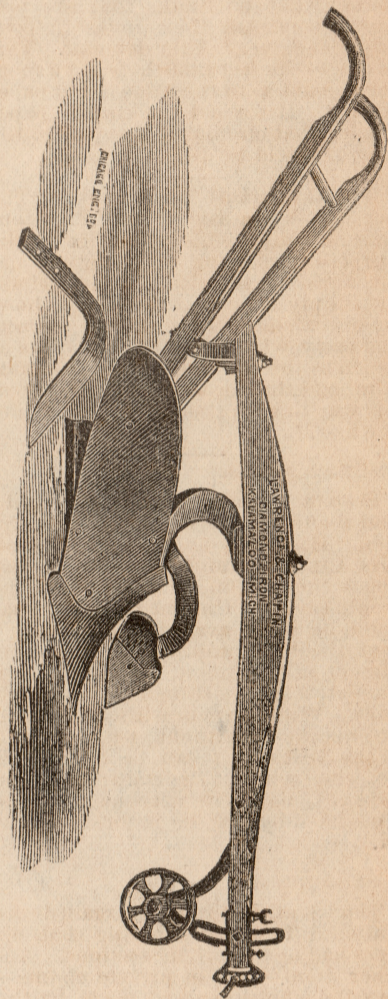
Diamond Iron Plow

AND

PATENT JOINTER,

WITH

WROUGHT IRON STANDARD.



It is Harder, Stronger, and more Durable Metal than any other Plow Castings in the market. Full line of

SHOVELS, SPADES, FORKS, HOES, &c., &c.

Call and examine Goods and prices at

NO. 17, HURON STREET, YPSILANTI, MICH.

736w4

NEW

Hardware Store!

NEW

Stock of Goods!

J. H. Sampson

Has a Good Assortment of

Shelf Hardware, Farm-

ing Tools, Bar Iron,

Tin and Copper

Ware.

STOVES!

IN YOU WANT ONE OF THE BEST

COOK STOVES IN THE MARKET

FOREST ACORN!

BUY THE

The Automatic Oven Shelf drops and rises with the opening and closing of the oven door. The heating arrangement is new and novel; can broil without disturbing the fire or removing the covers from the top of the stove.

Job Work done on short notice.

Goods Delivered to any part of the City.

HURON STREET.

No. 17 Jenness Block, Ypsilanti.

728

YPSILANTI, APRIL 27, 1878.

It is outrageously ungrateful for the solid South to think of splitting so long as the Northern Democrats are so completely subservient.

New York Tribune: The Republican party will enter the Fall campaign with two first-class issues, assured resumption and opposition to Southern raids on the Treasury. It is in better trim than its best friends could have hoped for a short time ago.

Now that gold is obtainable, people do not want it. Banks that are prepared to redeem their notes in coin experience very little demand. This is due to the fact that there is no room for a doubt as to the value of our paper money. If we had the kind of paper money that circulated previous to the war, it would be different.

The Cincinnati Times says: "The party does not ask of the President that he shall use his high office for the purpose of running the Congressional elections in the Republican behalf. It simply asks that he shall show, by his official actions, that he respects the party which elected him quite as much as the one that strove to defeat him, and that he shall not go out of his way to help the last and to injure the first."

Phil. North American.

Secretary Sherman deserves credit and thanks for his fidelity to resumption. His policy on that point resembles Lincoln's famous Greeley letter about the Union. Lincoln said he would save the Union in any way that could be found available. Sherman's text about resumption is the same. He not only wants it, but he means to have it, if such a thing be at all possible. With silver or without it; with greenbacks or without; with the aid of the banks, if it can be had, and if not, then without their aid; with the help of Congress or without it, at the time fixed by law he is for trying it on.

New York Tribune.

The South's little bill against the National Treasury is so big that we have had to give it in sections. Another item—that of private claims—puts the whole demand made by the South during five months of the session at \$202,000,000. An attorney for a large number of Southern claimants, who would be the last man in the world to frighten the country with too alarming an array of his clients' expectations, has shown that three classes of private claims, now before Congress, amount to \$117,000,000, making the grand total probably at least \$300,000,000. Perhaps these are figures enough for taxpayers to feed on, but one more suggestion of the size of the Southern appetite will do no harm. The House Committee on War Claims has had under consideration a bill referring all war claims to the Southern Claims Commission. Under this bill it was stated in our Washington dispatches, some weeks since, that twenty-five thousand separate claims would be referred to that Commission. Only 2,000 of this number are before Congress, all the rest are before different departments of the Government, 12,000 being before the Quartermaster General's office alone. No doubt a vast proportion of these claims are from Southern and border States. Who will dare to guess how many million dollars they call for?—This is a live and lively question of the country.

One might have thought, ten years ago, that it was the manifest destiny of an American metropolis to be ruled and ruined by its criminals. But what, after all, has been the fate of the gang that was once so rich and powerful? "I have had bad luck," said the miserable old man Friday, as he fell back dead in jail. Have the others fared so much better? Garvey, living on the price of treachery; Woodward, exposing a cheek of brass to the scorn of a community in which he burns to be thought respectable; Sweeney, heaving the odium of his thefts on the grave of his brother—these are the only ones of the band whom the stern logic of retribution has spared from complete ruin. Yet who would change places with them? They drag about the world a chain that grows heavier at every step. They are cursed with a punishment that every year becomes more shameful and more galling. Connolly, poor broken hound, wanders in remote foreign places, hugging his stolen purse and hiding both from honest men whom he has wronged and dishonest men whom he has betrayed. More fortunate perhaps than any of the rest will the world account the man who died of a broken skull before the exposure came, and around whose bedside the gang kept watch lest he should repent and confess in his last moments; or the worthless fool who drank himself to death in Paris, with the cordial approbation of his shrewd confederates. There are many of the less important thieves about New York, but not one can show himself in public or carouse in the resorts that he loves. When the fraud broke down, the rogues themselves must have been astonished to find how unsubstantial were their fortunes, how sudden and absolute was their ruin. If we look for the fragments of the Tammany Ring to-day we find a few shabby fellows, with broken boots and sullen cheeks, skulking about third-rate saloons—and nothing more, except that lifeless burden which will now be carried from a prison bed to a dishonored tomb. After all, did it pay?

There are forty millions of people in the United States. If each one economizes but ten dollars—saves that amount in food or clothing or travel or luxury—the sum of that economy is a withdrawal of \$400,000,000 from the circulation of the country, and worse than that, a subtraction of \$400,000,000 from the necessity of production. In other words it is a paralytic stroke. If this is done several times we have a succession of paralytic strokes, and this is probably the secret of hard times.—Philadelphia Press.

Specific Taxes for 1877.

Lansing Republican.

In the Republican of March 29th, appeared a table showing the amount of specific taxes paid by various insurance companies doing business in this State. The following tables show the amount of specific taxes paid during the fiscal year ending September, 30, 1877, by the railway, street-railway, telegraph, freight, sleeping, palace-car, and mining companies. The total amount of taxes paid during 1877, by the corporations mentioned above, and including the insurance taxes previously reported was \$479,742.29.

There are no means accessible for comparing these amounts with the amounts paid in previous years, inasmuch as in 1877 several of these companies paid more than one year's tax, while several of them paid only part of one year's tax:

RAILWAY COMPANIES.	
Detroit & Milwaukee,	\$25,171 40
Erie & Kalamazoo,	3,308 94
Grand River Valley,	14,940 00
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern,	35,544 00
Michigan Central,	184,083 20
Chicago, Detroit & Canada G. T. Junction,	11,227 64
Chicago & Lake Huron,	1,195 10
Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore,	11,336 33
Chicago & Northwestern,	13,067 01
Chicago, Saginaw & Canada,	43 26
Detroit & Bay City,	8,991 50
Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan,	15,032 64
Detroit, Monroe & Toledo,	6,575 74
Flint & Pere Marquette,	21,177 39
Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw,	2,423 91
Grand Rapids & Indiana,	16,100 55
Hecla & Torch Lake,	1,048 80
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw,	12,130 65
Kalamazoo, Allegan & Grand Rapids,	2,713 26
Kalamazoo & South Haven,	1,190 34
Kalamazoo & White Pigeon,	1,963 94
Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan,	161 09
Michigan Air Line,	3,128 69
Mineral Range,	2,080 02
Northern Central Michigan,	1,737 18
Saginaw Valley & St. Louis,	1,554 27
Traverse City,	447 40
Total,	\$893,374 55

STREET RAILWAY.	
Bear Lake train railway,	\$50 00
Central market, Cass avenue & Third street,	262 18
Congress and Baker street,	269 88
Detroit City,	214 93
Detroit & Grand Trunk Junction,	140 80
Detroit Transit,	69 00
Fort Wayne & Elmwood,	730 90
Grand River,	115 50
Saginaw,	7 50
Street Railway Company of Grand Rapids,	175 00
Total,	\$2,084 79

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.	
American,	\$889 32
Canadian,	78 00
McClure & Co.,	32 50
United States,	395 92
American district,	40 33
Atlantic & Pacific,	164 92
Lake Superior & Mineral range,	105 58
Northwestern,	99 71
Western Union,	1,671 77
Total,	\$3,478 05

FREIGHT, SLEEPING, AND PALACE-CAR COMPANIES.

Detroit car company,	\$130 20
Detroit car loan company,	138 26
Erie and Chicago car company,	1,304 22
International car company,	238 93
American car company,	128 03
Michigan lumber express company,	243 03
New England line,	18 30
North American car company,	59 49
Peninsular car company,	187 80
New York Central sleeping-car co.,	356 67
Total,	\$2,583 42

COPPER MINING COMPANIES.

Adventure,	\$15 29
Allouez,	140 85
Atlantic,	688 14
Calumet & Hecla,	8,134 03
Central,	\$10 53
Cliff,	330 75
Copper Falls,	68 95
Delaware,	66 75
International,	3 99
Massachusetts,	1 13
Minnesota,	33 00
Minong,	63 25
Isleola consolidated,	635 15
Petherick,	50 39
Phoenix,	1,050 30
Quincy,	1,152 44
Ridge,	108 76
Total,	\$13,353 68

IRON MINING COMPANIES.

Champion,	\$558 51
Cleveland,	1,456 61
Humboldt,	33 32
Iron Cliffs,	541 55
Jackson,	837 62
Keystone,	76 52
Lake Superior,	1,079 61
McComber,	172 82
Michigan,	778 99
Michigan Iron,	509 04
New York,	236 74
Pittsburg & Lake Angeline,	571 22
Saginaw,	209 37
Spurr Mountain,	104 93
Washington,	76 52
Winthrop,	76 52
Total,	\$7,333 28

The mining companies reported as non-producing during the year were Bacerott iron, Buckeye iron, Carp river, Cleveland silver, Detroit and Colorado gold, Detroit and Colorado gold and silver, Dover, Edwards copper, Evergreen Bluff, Globe copper, Highland copper, Hope copper, Hungarian copper, Huron bay slate and iron, L'Anse blast furnace, L'Anse brownstone, L'Anse silver lead, L'Anse slate and iron, Magnetic iron, Marquette iron, Marquette brownstone, Mass copper, land and mining, Natick, New York, Nonesuch, Peninsular, Scranton silver, Seneca, Steward iron, Teal lake, Union iron, Washington iron.

Michigan Trotting Circuit.

All arrangements for the summer meeting of the Michigan Trotting Circuit have been completed. Premiums amounting to \$40,000, will be awarded under the following conditions:

All premiums are for trotting and to be mile heats best three in five in harness, and will be conducted under the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association as amended February 13, 1878.

A horse distancing the field or any portion thereof will be awarded but one premium.

In heats when eight or more horses start, the distance shall be 150 yards.

Heats in each day's races may be trotted alternately.

Hay, oats and straw, free to all horses entered in races. All others will be charged \$1 per day.

In this circuit the average distance is seventy-five miles.

In making entries please state class,

color, sex, name, former name trotted under within two years, if any; sire and dam, if known; name of party making entry, owner's name and residence. Sent by registered letter; if not registered notify Secretaries by telegraph that entry has been mailed in the usual way.

Entries for Adrian close May 28, for Jackson, Grand Rapids, East Saginaw and Detroit, June 3. Entrances to all races ten per cent. of purse. The provisions of rules 2, 5 and 7, must be strictly complied with. If owing to bad weather or any other unavoidable cause, any member of the circuit shall be unable to start one or more of its races on or before 3 p. m. of the last day of the week allotted to such member for its meeting, such race or races shall thereby be considered and declared "off" and the entrance money therein refunded.

The programmes of the circuit are as follows:

ADRIAN DRIVING PARK.

Tuesday, June 4—Three minute class, premium \$500. Class 2:26, premium \$500.

Wednesday, June 5—Class 2:37, \$500. Class 2:29, \$500.

Thursday, June 6—Class 2:45, premium \$500. Class 2:32, premium \$500.

Friday, June 7—Class 2:32, premium \$500. Free for all class [Barns barred], premium \$500. Free to all pacers, premium \$200.

The races are to be held at Jackson, June 11, 12, 13, and 14, the classes being given in the same order as above. The premium for the pacing class is \$400 and those for all other classes are \$1,000 each.

The Grand Rapids races begin Tuesday, June 13, and continue four days. The only difference in the arrangement of the classes is that the pacing races follow the 2:23 contest on the third day. The pacing premium is \$400 and all others are \$1,000 each.

THE DETROIT RACES.

Tuesday, July 2—Three minute class; premium, \$800. Class 2:26, premium, \$1,000.

Wednesday, July 3—Class 2:37, premium, \$800. Class 2:29, premium, \$1,000.

Thursday, July 4—Class 2:45, premium, \$800. Class 2:23, premium, \$1,000. Free for all pacers; premium, \$400.

Friday, July 5—Free for all class [Rarus barred]; premium, \$1,400. Class 2:32, premium, \$800.

By the above capital arrangement of programmes good races may be expected, exciting pacing contests will be had, and Rarus will not get a thousand dollars at each meeting for an exhibition trot. Appended are the names and addresses of the Secretaries of each association of the circuit.

Charles Dupont, Detroit.
Harrison Coleman, East Saginaw.
George S. Ward, Grand Rapids.
D. J. Robinson, Jackson.
A. H. Russell, Adrian.

Prospective Trouble at San Francisco.

The inhabitants of San Francisco are alarmed. One Hearney, heading the "agitators" against the Chinese is defying the authorities and alarming all decent people by his threats of arson. At an agitators' meeting the other evening he made an arrant thing saying: "I hope to God they will get up the vigilantes again. I just want the authorities to lay low and let us alone, and you will see the biggest fight you ever heard of. Pixley said to me that the narrow-faced Yanks in California would clean us out, but I just wish they'd try it. I would drive them into the sea or die." He concluded with the following significant utterance:

"I tell them they are standing on a magazine. I would rather see San Francisco sink beneath the waves than become the home of Chinese lepers. San Francisco is a proud city; so was Moscow, but she was marked for destruction and laid in ashes. Our city is built of wood and if the vigilantes move one solitary step to break up the Workmen's party of California, I predict a similar fate for San Francisco."

This must be delightful reading for "the narrow-faced Yanks" whose capital is invested in goods and buildings in the City of the Golden Gate. One of them writes to the San Francisco Bulletin saying that he and many of his friends have engaged passage in the next steamer for Central America, for "this howling gang of agitators have turned the city topsy-turvy" and make it unsafe for peaceful Americans. He adds:

"To my certain knowledge these labor agitators are well armed; in fact, you can see plenty of them in the streets daily carrying muskets and guns, having probably bought them with money begged in the name of charity. On the other hand the Chinese are well armed and will fight like devils if forced to. The militia may be able to take a hand in, so that altogether there will be a terrible time when the word is given. This is a city of wooden buildings, wooden streets and wooden sidewalks, so that if a series of fires were started in different sections of the city when the wind was high, it would be a pretty Chicago fire. Things look pretty blue for San Francisco, and the sober-minded people are very anxious, and when the fire alarm bell peals out at night, more than half the population rouse up at once, trembling lest the fatal hour has come."

It is a fact that San Francisco to-day is really in the hands of these agitators, and even the State Legislature bows before their mandates. They have spies everywhere. What the end will be is fearful to contemplate. This correspondent declares that they only wait for the word to commence a scene of carnage unparalleled by anything ever known on this continent.

It is perhaps not generally known that work on the tunnel under the British channel is quietly progressing. The experimental shaft at Sangate is already 300 feet below the water mark, a pair of pumps throwing out water which works in plentifully; while in the chalk bed under the tunnel a trial gallery has been opened perpendicular to the shaft. If no serious obstacles are encountered in this gallery up to a distance of 8,231 feet, the grand tunnel will be begun.

THE SYNDICATE.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S CONTRACT FOR THE SALE OF FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. BONDS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The contract entered into by Secretary Sherman and the syndicate for the sale of the 4½ per cent. bonds, names the following persons as parties to it: The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, of the first part; and August Belmont & Co., of New York, on behalf of N. M. Rothschild & Sons, of London, England, and associates and themselves; Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York, on behalf of J. S. Morgan & Co., of London and themselves; J. & W. Seligman & Co., of New York, in behalf of Seligman, Bros., of London and themselves; Morton, Bliss & Co., of New York, on behalf of Morton, Ross & Co., of London, and themselves; First National Bank of the city of New York. These firms agree to purchase the following amounts of United States 4½ per cent. bonds upon the conditions stated below:

August Belmont, & Co. \$4,125,000
Drexel, Morgan & Co. 1,825,000
J. & W. Seligman & Co. 1,825,000
Morton, Bliss & Co. 1,825,000
First National Bank of New York 1,000,000
Total \$10,000,000

The following are the conditions: First—The bonds covered by this contract shall be sold for resumption purposes.

Second—The parties of the second part shall have exclusive right to subscribe in the same proportion for the remainder of the \$50,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the acts of Congress aforesaid; but the amount of bonds to be so subscribed for shall not be less than \$5,000,000 for each and every month after the present month of April.

Third—That the Secretary of the Treasury shall not sell, during continuance of this contract, any bonds other than such as by act of Congress may be provided to be sold for the payment of the Halfpenny or Geneva awards, and the 4 per cent. consols of the United States, and these only for refunding purposes, except by mutual agreement of the parties hereto.

Fourth—The parties of the second part agree to pay for said 4½ per cent. bonds, par and 1½ per cent. premium, and the interest accrued to the date of application for the delivery of said bonds, in gold coin or matured United States gold coin coupons, or any of the 4 per cent. 50 bonds heretofore called for redemption, or in United States gold certificates of deposit issued under the act of March 3, 1873, or in gold coin certificates of deposit of authorized designated depositories, that have complied with the law.

Fifth—The parties of the second part shall receive in gold coin a commission of half of one per centum on all bonds taken by them under this contract, as allowed by the act of July 14, 1870, and shall assume and defray all expenses which may be incurred in sending bonds to London or elsewhere upon their request, or by transmitting bonds, coupons or coin to the treasury department at Washington, including all cost of making the exchange of bonds, and shall also be charged with the cost of preparation and issuing of the bonds. No bonds shall be delivered to the parties of the second part, or either of them, until payment shall have been made in full therefor in accordance with the terms of this contract.

The contract is signed by the parties named above.

Death on the Niagara.

Monday, the first day of April, a beautiful spring day, was chosen by the fabled Spirit of the Cataract for the first sacrifice of human life this year. The old Indian belief in the certainty of an annual sacrifice of life being claimed by the Spirit whom the savages sought to appease by a voluntary yearly offering, receives all the support which the existence of constructive proof may yield. Voluntary offerings are no more made, but the death rate on the river yet runs to a height which superstition may easily construe to be the threatened penalty extorted for neglected sacrificial worship.

Two brothers, John and Patrick Reilly, residing at Chippawa, Ont., visited this place Monday, crossing the river in ordinary row-boats, one brother arriving sometime later than the other. After the business which they came over to transact had been dispatched, the two men started to return, about half-past six o'clock in the evening. One of the two boats having been taken back to Chippawa, the two brothers started to cross the stream together in the remaining craft. It is known that both the fated men partook more or less liberally of intoxicating drink while in the village, and in this fact lies the only explanation of their suicidal folly in choosing the route they did when they left Port Day for their Canadian home. For, instead of rowing up the river the usual distance before attempting to cross, the men pulled directly for Chippawa village. Two or three parties who were at Port Day when the two men started out noted the dangerous route which they had taken, but, as both the Reilly brothers were known to be well acquainted with the river they naturally supposed that when they found they could not cross so low down the stream they would pull up and cross in one of the usual tracks. In apparently utter ignorance of the rapidity with which the treacherous current bore the boat down the stream, the two brothers pulled steadily on their way. As the boat was swept lower and lower the attention of others on the bank of the river became attracted to the impending catastrophe. When the boat, as seen from this shore, had apparently gotten well over into the strong Canadian current, it had drifted far down the river, and at last, when too late, the brothers appeared to realize their position. The boat was headed up the stream, and the men bent to their oars with desperate energy. Finding that they were powerless to stem the current, and having drifted into close proximity to the first of the terrible reefs at the head of the Canadian rapids, the two men were seen to deliberately turn their boat around and with steady strokes pull their craft safely over two of the reefs. The watchers on this side of the river then lost sight of both men and the boat, but others on Street's Island and in

the Loretto Convent on the Canadian shore, say that the boat safely jumped the third reef, when boat and men disappeared in the boiling rapids and were never seen again.

The supposition is that when the men determined to attempt shooting the reefs they had a faint hope that they might reach shore by taking advantage of the comparatively quiet water below the reefs—a desperate struggle for life which proved to be but futile and vain.

Pieces of the boat were found the next day in the river below the falls, but as yet nothing has been seen of the bodies of the unfortunate men.

The terrible tragedy has provoked plenty of comment on the judgment displayed by the unfortunate men in their efforts to extricate themselves from their awful predicament. So far as the judgment exercised by the two brothers may be questioned, it may be sufficient to say, that, in all probability, if their brains had been clear enough to have extricated the men from the rapids, their brains would have been clear enough to have kept them up the river in safe water in the first place.

Patrick Reilly was about forty-five years of age and was unmarried. John was about forty years old and leaves a wife, but no children. A mother and two sisters mourn a double loss.—Niagara Falls Gazette.

A Texan Bull Fight.

A bull-fight with a lioness, which took place at San Antonio, Texas, on the 8th inst., is thus described:

Thousands of people were in attendance from points distant some twenty miles on each side of the river. The novelty consisted in the contest of an African lioness with a Texan bull. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a handsome, well built Texan bull, with stout, short horns was turned into a large iron cage prepared for the occasion. Shortly after 4 o'clock a lioness was let into the cage with the bull. She was full grown but evidently old and emaciated. Several years ago she killed her keeper and by her appearance one would imagine she had been continually punished ever since. On entering the cage she sprang upon the bull, almost leaping over him. This was evidently in play, as she did not attempt to bite or scratch him. The animals then separated and entered off in opposite directions. After a few minutes of quiet play the bull began to watch the antics of his opponent as she rushed around the cage, and he charged at her furiously several times. She managed to escape him each time. However, for about five minutes, at length the bull made an extraordinary charge, and catching the lioness on his horns tossed her about six feet in the air, then inclining his head a little he caught her again on his horns as she came down, twirled her about in the air and flung her some twenty feet from him. The lioness fell to the ground like a log, and was motionless for perhaps half a minute. When she recovered she glanced hastily at the bull and then dashed against the cage as if she wished to escape. The bull desirous of completing his victory, again charged the unfortunate queen, tossed her higher than before, and as she fell gored her almost to death. She was *hors du combat*, and the bull not having received a scratch was let out of the arena.

ANOTHER SCENE.

An extraordinary spectacle which recalls the stories of the wild beast fights in the old Roman amphitheatre, was seen the other day in San Antonio. The showman who is at present catering for the amusement of this genteel portion of our population evidently understands his business. Some days ago he entertained them with a contest between a bull and a lioness, and yesterday he varied the performance by attempting to get up a first-class fight between some Mexicans and four bulls. The bulls, like sensible animals, declined the wager of battle, and nothing remained but to drive them from the arena in disgrace. Of course the two thousand citizens of Texas who came to see the encounter were not to be disappointed. It would not be a very safe thing to trifle with them in that way, and so the bull which vanquished the lioness was pitted against the lion. The monarch of the forest was badly beaten by the monarch of the prairie, and when the lioness was let in as a reinforcement to her liege lord the bull, after tossing them over his head, pinning them to the bars of the cage where they fought and chasing them in ignominious fight, turned away from the contest in proud and sullen triumph.

Healthy Inflation.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

All the gold that is now locked up coming into the market as money will heavily inflate the currency, but it will be a healthy inflation. Every dollar of it represents actual value in American work and material already produced. Since 1873 the country has been practicing severe economy and atoning for the extravagance of the war period and the flush times that followed it. Every indication points to a better time in the future—not a time of booming business, high prices, lavish spending and sudden fortunes, but a period of more solid prosperity, of low prices, quick sales and small profits.

Mexico's Wealth.

Mexico's great source of wealth is in her mines, which embrace not only those of the precious metals, but also most of the others useful in the arts. From 1535, when the first mines were opened by the Spaniards, till 1875, the total coinage is said to have been \$4,450,000,000. Before the war of independence 3,000 mines were in operation, producing over \$21,000,000 in silver and \$2,000,000 of gold annually. The mines of Northern Mexico are the most productive in the country, and Chihuahua, Coahuila and Sonora are prolific in veins of metal, holding fabulous wealth.

Mexico's Wealth.

Gen. Fremont is in Washington. He is shortly to become the president of a railway in the North. Mrs. Fremont is on Staten Island, and a well-known musician recently said of her that she is the most entrancing and appreciative talker he ever met. It is their daughter, Miss Fremont, whose hand is said to be so beautiful that an artist's mould has been taken from it.

Mc & Mc,
The live
Furniture Boys.

Are on hand this Spring with an

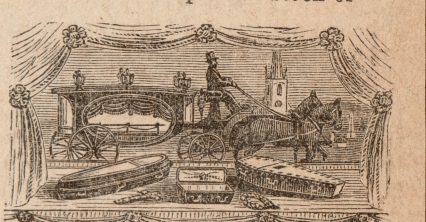
IMMENSE STOCK

They have taken advantage of hard times, bought goods for cash, and intend to give their customers the benefit.

Call and see our PARLOR and BEDROOM SUITS, Wood and Marble top Tables, Couches and Easy Chairs, Baby Cabs and Cradles, Woven Wire, Hair and Wool Mattresses, and everything in the line of Furniture from a wood bottom Chair up to the most nobby Parlor goods.

We have a large stock of upholstering materials, and are prepared to do all kinds of job work in the neatest style, at BOTTOM FIGURES.

We also keep a full stock of



UNDERTAKERS' SUPPLIES.

such as Coffins, Caskets, White and Black Broadcloth Caskets, Metallic Cases, Shrouds, Robes, and Habits. Having a fine Hearse, we shall hold ourselves in readiness to give our personal attention to this branch of business. NIGHT CALLS attended to by either of the firm on Huron street.

Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Coon's old stand, opp. the Hawkins House.

GEO. McELCHERAN,
T. W. McANDREW.

731

GO TO

A. A. BEDELL'S

Detroit Boot and Shoe Store

FOR A

First-class Boot or Shoe

Or Anything in the

Gent's Furnishing Goods Line.

DON'T BE DECEIVED, and throw

away your money by buying SHODDY

GOODS, when you can secure a FIRST-

CLASS article for LESS money.

Give me a call and be Convinced.

CROSS Street, opposite DEPOT.

—May it opens up in our city by a entertainment at Light Guard Hall, of a very attractive character. It is the renowned play entitled, "The Color Guard." As will be noticed by the programmes, the cast of characters is made up, besides foreign talent, of the leading young men and citizens in this city, and several young ladies—39 persons in all. We advise every reader to get hold of the programme, which gives the names of the actors, and details of the play. It is a military play. J. H. Fay, the famous comedian, is a leading actor in it. The play continues until Friday evening. It has been gotten up at considerable expense and hard work on behalf of our new band. This band proposes, if well supported in this play, to reward our citizens by nightly pleasing serenades during the summer. That promise of instrumental musicians, C. S. Skimmer, the leader of the old band, assisted by E. S. Elmer, of Northville, is at the head of the new. We exhort everybody to give the boys a grand lift, enabling them to equip themselves up to the most advanced bands in the State. D. E. Keyes is a member and is pushing it with his characteristic enterprise.

—The annual business meeting of St. Luke's Church was held Tuesday morning, April 22d. The following gentlemen were elected to serve on the Vestry for the ensuing year: J. W. VanCleave, W. R. Root, S. H. Dodge, C. Spencer, J. H. Wortley, H. D. Martin, D. L. Quirk, C. E. King, C. R. Whitman, S. Post. The treasurer, C. R. S. Post, submitted his report, which showed a very satisfactory financial condition of the parish.

—We had prepared late in the week a reply to Mr. Joslin's speech last Sunday, but a press of work coming in, we are compelled to postpone its publication until next week. We shall give Rev. Mr. Pope's explanation of his meaning in regard to a "certain class." We shall show up the falsity of all reform in the name of the devil and through his instrumentalities, even when sought to be covered up by reading God's word, by prayer, and the maintenance of good men. The silent consent of even ministers don't sanctify an evil thing. It only lends a greater force and meaning to its downfall.

—The most convincing demonstration of the teaching of the card rooms, was witnessed at the late school meeting in an attempt by clamor to put down a speaker because of his known and emphatic hostility to such an institution under the guise of reform. It also demonstrates that a moralizing practice under the cloak of a good cause is far more dangerous and degrading than in its legitimate place, (if it has any such place) the saloon. There has never been a time when the card players of the saloons would show a like discourtesy. The attempting to clothe evil practices with the garb of virtue is a long stretch toward hypocrisy, the building up of a rousing element surpassing even the habits of the saloons, and its direct result at no distant day the breaking out in vices, drinking,unkenness and debauchery exceeding any thing of the kind ever yet seen in this city.

—The services of Easter-day at the Episcopal church were of a peculiarly interesting and impressive character. Both morning and evening the full capacity of the edifice is tested, in the morning the aisles having been filled with chairs to accommodate the large number present. The church was handsomely decorated with plants and flowers. The special design being strikingly beautiful and altogether admirably arranged. Unusual pains had been taken to make the choral part of the services interesting. And, we are happy to say, it was so. Miss Mary Bogardus, who presides at the organ, with an experience of only a few weeks, reached a wonderful state of proficiency, which is owing no more to her previous training upon the piano than to her untiring energy. The services were conducted by pastor, the Rev. John A. Wilson, and the Rev. Mr. Fuller, who is at present residing here. In the evening Mr. Wilson slightly ill, and although he was present, Mr. Fuller officiated alone.

The boys and men engaged at Hillsdale, in circulating a scurrilous sheet of the Dry Order, published at South Bend, have been arrested and are to be put in jail. That's the way to do it. No community is obliged to put up with these nuisances. There is plenty of law to summarily dispose of all offenders who engage in a disreputable business.

Concerning the Ypsilanti division and the election last week, Dr. M. H. Williams, V. P., writes thus complimentarily: "I had the pleasure of visiting Ypsilanti State No. 106, and installing their officers, Tuesday evening April 3d. I met about half of the members and was much pleased to find that they were all earnest and successful workers that had been done by the division during the past quarter. It has become a power for good, and unless the other divisions in the State and the temperance organizations of Ypsilanti keep their eyes on this division will outdo them all. I am much pleased to find so many influential, and especially old men, members of the division: one who joined last evening 80 years of age. There are also several persons who have been entirely reformed from the power of strong drink through the good work of the division. I feel proud and encouraged for the good that is being done through their influence."—*Truth for the People.*

On the arrival of the *May Wide Awake* children will at once turn to the fourth— "Classic of Baby-land." "A. Aladdin, the Wonderful Lamp," versified by Mrs. Dotty Bates, and illustrated with some Chinese pictures by Miss Lathrop. Just as fascinating will they find the verses. "How the Froggies go to the water" with five funny illustrations by Mrs. Bates. Another breezy poem, with a spice. Illustration is "Dropping in" by Mrs. M. B. C. Slade. All the children, especially the boys, will have a

good laugh over "Bobby's Shirts," by Mrs. Annie A. Preston; while the article which follows, "Left-Handed Luck," by Louise Stockton, will give them matter to think about more seriously. The older readers of *Wichita* will doubtless consider No. XVII. of the Poets' Homes Series, the most valuable article in this number, if being about Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, by Arthur Gilman, and illustrated by a fine portrait of the poet from a recent photograph. Then there are "Rubber Boots," "A Child's Garden," "Clean Hands, Pure Lips," "In Galileo's Tower," "Daisy and the Pussy-Baby," the "Fifth Misfortune of Miss Muslin," Only \$2.00 for a year. 20 cents a number. Ella Farman, Editor. D. L. Lathrop & Co., Publishers, Boston.

The true principle for a nation, as for an individual, is, to suffer wrong, rather than to do it.—*Channing*.

WAR is a contrivance, by which the industrious poor are employed to settle the disputes of the luxurious rich.

For 15 centuries war has been a standing libel on Christianity, making it a by-word and a reproach all over the earth.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

[REGULAR MEETING.]

MONDAY EVE., April 22d, 1878.

Council met.

Mayor in the chair.

Roll called.

Present—a full Council.

PETITIONS.

From J. Howland & Co., and others.

Asking that a suitable place be fixed, by the Marshal, at west end of Forest Avenue bridge, for the fire engine to take water from the river.

Granted.

From Thomas Nindle and others.

That a new sidewalk be constructed on the north side of Oak street, from River street east to premises of William Hall, and that the grade for said walk be established by the Surveyor.

Granted.

From A. P. Bucklin and others.

That a cross-walk be built across Huron street on the south line of Pearl street.

Granted. Ayes—Ald. Kishlar, Seovill, Cremer, Owen, Tholmer, and Smith—5. Nays—Ald. Robbins, Jyes, Thayer, and Kopp—4.

From Jacob Grob.

That inasmuch as he had been taxed as much for manufacturing malt liquors as other parties had who made four times the amount he did, that \$50 of the amount assessed to him might be remitted by the Council.

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

From City Clerk:—

To the Hon. Mayor and Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—I have the pleasure of reporting that the persons elected at the city election, held April 4, 1878, have filed with me the necessary acceptance, of office, and official bond, as required by law, with the following exceptions:

Martins L. Shuts, Supervisor Second Judicial District—no acceptance.

John Shemeld, Constable Second Judicial District no bonds.

YOURS RESPECTFULLY,

FRANK JOSLIN, City Clerk.

April 22, 1878.

Also, communication from Messrs. Beakes & Cuthen concerning suits of Moses Taylor and Prosper W. Smith vs. The City.

Accepted.

From City Treasurer—Annual Report.

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

On Committee on Printing:—

Claim of C. Woodruff & Son, as correct at \$57.47.

Accepted.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

Crane, fourth quarter's salary.....	\$25 00
Joslin, " " " " and cash exp.,.....	83 30
P. & Joslin, legal services and insurance.....	65 50
W. Thompson, fourth quarter's salary and street work.....	100 00
Woodruff & Son, printing.....	37 47
Ordered paid from Contingent Fund. Ayes, 10; Nays, 0.	
Woolf Coupling Co., hose cart and freight.....	181 00
P. Bogardus, salary and erroneous assessment.....	240 84
W. Cleveland, Constable fees.....	31 76
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.	
W. Thompson, street work, First Ward.....	15 52
" " " " " " Third Ward.....	248 82
Robert & Seovill, lumber, Third Ward.....	6 68
Ordered paid from First Dist. Street Fund. Ayes, 10; Nays, 0.	
W. Thompson, lumber, Second Ward.....	30 88
W. Thompson, street work, Second Ward.....	55 56
Ordered paid from Second Ward Fund. Ayes, 10; Nays, 0.	
F. Kline, medical services.....	5 75
Wright & Chamption, wood.....	18 00
W. & Davis, supplies.....	10 00
Ordered paid from Poor Fund. Ayes, 10; Nays, 0.	

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Committee on Streets and Walks:—

RESOLVED, That the Marshal be and he is hereby directed to cause a sidewalk six feet in width to be constructed on the west side of Huron street, in front property of Ward Swift and John A. Watling.

In twenty days from this date, said walk to comply with the requirements of Section 4 of Ordinance No. 7.

Also, a sidewalk four feet in width to be constructed on the west side of Adams street, from north line Congress to property of Clarence Harris, within ten days from this date, said walk to comply with requirements of Section 4, of Ordinance No. 7.

Also, a sidewalk four feet in width to be constructed on the north side of Oak street, from River street to the west line of Wm. Hall's land, said walk to be constructed and put to grade within sixty days from this date, and to comply with the requirements Section 4, of Ordinance No. 7.

Also, a sidewalk four feet in width to be constructed on the west side of Lowell street, in front of Geo. Is't, within twenty days from this date, said walk to comply with the requirements of Section 4 Ordinance No. 7.

And if any person before whose premises such are hereby ordered, shall neglect or refuse to construct such walks within the time specified, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to employ some other person to furnish the materials and construct said walks, and valuation, and report the same, with the vouchers properly attested, to this Council for payment against such premises, with ten per cent. added.

Ordered.

Ald. Robbins:—

RESOLVED, That the City Attorney be and is hereby directed to immediately enter the appearance of the City in the suit of Moses Taylor vs. The City of Atch., which has lately been commenced in the District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan stipulation of Counsel for said Taylor and the City, and to defend the same, and that the Mayor authority to employ such other counsel to assist City Attorney as he may deem proper and necessary.

Accepted. Ayes, 10; Nays, 0.

Resolution the Council adjourned to meet Monday evening, May 6, 1878, at 7½ o'clock.

FRANK JOSLIN, City Clerk.

A Pleasant Duty.

It is always a pleasure to recommend a good article, and

STACKS OF WALL PAPER

—AT—

KEYES, next to Post Office.

Picture Frames made in twenty minutes.

Angora.	Angora.	<p>Spring. 1878. Summer.</p> <h3>GOODSPEED & CONKLIN</h3> <p>HAVE RECEIVED A</p> <p><i>FULL LINE of</i></p> <h1>BOOTS & SHOES</h1> <p>FOR THE</p> <p>Spring and Summer of 1878.</p> <hr/> <p>We have the largest assortment in town of</p> <h3>LADIES' SLIPPERS AND WALKING SHOES,</h3> <p>In all the latest styles.</p> <p>Our Line of Men's Goods Can't be Beat.</p> <h3>EVERYTHING NEW, AND PRICES THE LOWEST.</h3> <p>Give Us a Call.</p> <p>Ladies' Serge Butt. Boots, \$1.50; do Serge Gaiters, \$1.00.</p>	Cacks.	Cacks.
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as does DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, being perfectly reliable in every respect. A severe cough or a neglected cold yields readily to its wonderful power. By it the worst cases of Asthma and Bronchitis are cured in the shortest time possible. Consumption and Cough worry patients will remember this remedy is guaranteed to give immediate relief. DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY is pleasant to the taste and perfectly harmless. If you value your existence you cannot afford to be without it. Give it a trial. Trial bottles free. For sale by FRED W. JOHNSON, Ypsilanti. No. 2-706-1w

	Mail.	Day Express.	Kal.	Alcom.	Atlantic Express.	Night Express.
Chicago.....Lv.	9 00	9 00	3 45	P. M.	P. M.	
Michigan City.....	7 20	11 10	6 20	5 15	11 00	
New Buffalo.....	9 45	11 20	6 45		11 40	
Niles.....	10 45	12 15	8 14	9 00	12 35	
Kalamazoo.....	P. M.	1 40	10 00			
Battle Creek.....	1 52	2 17	10 18	10 26	2 17	
Marshall.....	2 25	3 00		11 37	49	
Albion.....	2 52	3 21	Jack. A. C.	12 05	4 10	
Jackson.....Ar.	4 05	A. M.		12 50	4 55	
Jackson.....Lv.	3 45	5 20				
Chelsea.....	4 40	6 15				
Dexter.....	5 00	6 30				
Ann Arbor.....	5 10	7 00		2 10	6 58	
Ypsilanti.....	5 38	5 24	7 15	2 06	6 55	
Wayne Junction.....	6 02	5 45	7 40	2 48	7 45	
G. T. Junction.....	6 33	6 30	8 25	3 20	7 15	
Detroit.....Ar.	6 45	6 45				

GOING WEST.						
	Mail	Day Express.	Day Express.	Evening Express.	Paide Express.	
Detroit.....Lv.	7 00	9 35	4 45	6 20	9 50	
St. P. Junction.....	7 15	9 50	5 00	6 35	10 10	
Wayne Junction.....	7 40	10 15	5 32	7 10	10 42	
Ypsilanti.....	8 10	10 35	6 00	7 35	11 04	
Ann Arbor.....	8 30	10 53	6 30	8 10	11 21	
Dexter.....	8 50	11 13	6 55	8 35	11 41	
Chelsea.....	9 17		7 08	8 47		
Jackson.....Ar.		P. M.			A. M.	
Jackson.....Lv.	10 20	12 15	8 00	9 40	12 45	
Marshall.....	11 50		*Kat. Ar'n	11 03	1 40	
Battle Creek.....	12 21	1 48		11 25	2 10	
Calamazoo.....	1 15	2 50	A. M.		2 55	
Hiles.....	3 11	4 07	6 19	2 58	4 24	
Michigan City.....	4 40	5 27	7 50	4 15	5 47	
Chicago.....	5 57	7 40	10 50	6 45	8 00	

Sunday excepted. (Saturday and Sunday excepted.
 (Daily.)

Gen. Supt., Detroit.
 Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agt.,
 Chicago.

**Detroit, Hillsdale & South-Western
 Railroad.**

ARRIVE AT YPSILANTI.

Detroit Express.....	11:45 A. M.
Mail.....	5:20 P. M.

LEAVE YPSILANTI.

Evening Express.....	6:05 P. M.
Mail.....	8:10 A. M.

SALINE.

GOING EAST.

Detroit Express.....	Arrive 11:10 A. M.
Mail.....	4:50 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Evening Express.....	6:43 P. M.
Mail.....	9:05 A. M.

TAKE THE
Ypsilanti
Commercial
And get the Premium. All who
pay to the first of March, 1879, are
entitled to it. Subscriptions can
begin at any time.

Everybody knows that the COMMERCIAL
office turns out the best
Job Printing
of any establishment in the city, and that
its prices are as low for good work as
other concerns charge for poor.

In the twenty-second day of June, A.D. 1869, at page 58, of the clock-a.-m., in libro d'ed mortgages on page 58, filed by H. Martin and Ananda Martin, his wife, duly sworn, before me, the undersigned Notary Public, there appeared place or parcel of land situate in the City of Ypsilanti, Michigan, and known, bounded, and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing on a line with Congress street to the south; thence west on said line with Congress street to the south, where it intersects lands heretofore deeded by John F. Coon to Hiram M. Tucker; thence south along the east line of said lot to the north line of the same lot; thence east along said north line and street to a point at right angles with the place of beginning; thence north twelve rods to the place of beginning.

The said mortgage was afterwards assigned, as so said, to the said John P. Holl Elias by an instrument of assignment bearing date the twenty-first day of July, A.D. 1869, and re-

of fifty-four dollars and eighty-six cents; and in addition thereto an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars and thirty cents. Default has been made by said mortgagor in the payment of said mortgage, and the sale therein contained has become operative. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed at the sale of the same under public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw, on the third day of May, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon that day.

Dated March 24, 1878.

H. ISABELL ELIAS,
Assignee.
ALLEN & HUNT,
Attorneys.
729-740

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by William Russell, and Sarah Ann Russell, his wife, to the undersigned assignee, on August 1st, 1862, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw county, Michigan, in Liber 1, page 106, wherein said mortgage was duly assigned to said assignee, and said assignment duly recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 2 of Assignments of Mortgages, on page 106, and said mortgage was duly assigned by said assignee to Hiram Barker, and said assignment duly recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 3 of Assignments of Mortgages, on page 196, on the 14th day of February, 1863, which mortgage was duly assigned by said last-named assignee to Sarah W. Dickinson, and said assignment duly recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 5 of Assignments of Mortgages, on page 616, on the 14th day of February, 1878, upon which there is claimed the debt, at the date of this notice, Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, interest included.

interest, of which sum Two Hundred and Fifty-one and 5-1000ths Dollars is due and payable to Sarah W. Dickerson, and the balance of said debt to the said person respectively named in the foregoing.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, the following described land to satisfy said mortgage, interest and costs, and an attorney's fee of number six hundred and no (one) in 100 parts, viz: Lot 1 and Holmes' Addition to the village (now city) of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, Michigan.

Dated April 15th, 1878.
 SARAH W. DICKERSON,
 Assignee of said Mortgage.
 BARBITT & GRIFFIN,
 Attorneys for Assignee. 736-748

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
 STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.
 In and to all whom these presents shall come, I, J. A. Ballard, incompetent, do hereby certify that:

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the guardian of the estate of said incompetent, the Hon. the Court of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, on the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1878, there will be sold to the highest bidder, at the front door of the postoffice, in the city of Ypsilanti, in the county of Washtenaw, in said state, on Saturday the eleventh (11) day of April, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, such real and personal estates by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of said order, as are described in the following described Real Estate, to-wit: All those lands or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22), and all that portion of the northeast fractional quarter of section twenty-two (22) lying south of the east and west highway running through said northeast fractional quarter.

Dated, March 20, 1878.
 FRANK C. KENFORD,
 Guardian.

MORTGAGE SALE.
 By mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1876, at nine o'clock, twenty minutes, A. M., in liber 5 of mortgages page 504, Mary W. Cheney and James Sullivan, the undersigned, being the parties of the Cution on "All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Ypsilanti in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The whole length of lot ninety-three and the whole lot number ninety-four, in the village—now city—of Ypsilanti." The said mortgage, together with assignments of the said Sullivan M. Cution, to James Sullivan, by instrument of assignment bearing date the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register on the twenty-ninth day of August, A. D. 1876, at ten o'clock, twenty minutes, P. M., in liber 5 of assignments of mortgages page 240. The amount claimed by the said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars and fifty cents; and in addition thereto attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, stipulated in said mortgage, and the costs made in a condition maintained has become operative, and no proceeding, threat law or in equity, having been instituted to cause the said mortgage to be foreclosed, or to satisfy any part thereof. Therefore notice is hereby given that at the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw, on the first day of May, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated, February 24, 1878.
 JAMES MILLER,
 Assignee.

ALLIS & HUNT,
 Attorneys.